BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1826. [NUMBER 1773.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters, to be transmitted to England and Cape of Good Hope by the Ship COLUMBINE, will be closed on or about the end of this month.

R. SNOW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
18*th August* 1826.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Henshaw's Godowns, on Monday the 21st instant, at noon,

A quantity of Salt Beef in barrels, to the highest bidder, in convenient lots.

TERMS CASH,

And the lots to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 19*th August* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY the 21st Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

A Collection of new Books, handsomely bound, amongst which are, Hume and Smollet's History of England, Robertson's, Burns' Burke's, Hooker's, and Smith's, Works, Robertson's Scotland, Life of Pitt, System of Nature, Hazlett's British Senate, and many others.

ALSO,

A few baskets of Normandy Pippins, Madeira Wine, French Claret, Wearing Apparel &c. &c.

Bombay, 19*th August* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next the 24th Instant,

A CASE of Gentlemen's Superfine Black Hats, by Bicknell, French Foolscap Paper, Plated hot-water Curry Dishes, Clarionets, a Quadrant, fine Steel and Brass Wire, &c.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 20 vols., Hall's Ditto, Persian and Arabic Dictionary, Roxburgh's Plates of Indian Plants, Thomson's Chemistry, 110 Numbers of Ackerman's Repository, and other Publications

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

The following Pictures in gilt frames, viz. Sets of Racing Prints, Shipwreck, Lady Jane Gray, Galatea, Bolougne Market Place, and Frankfort, by Ellis; Pheasants in Danger, Dog and Pheasants, Comet, Eclipse, Mist, and Psyche.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

...viceable Buggy.

...eadows Street, 19*th August* 1826.

...ggs and Briggs

...E JUST RECEIVED,

...OR SALE

...L-
...ON
...AND

...1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

MALMSEY,

OF THE BEST QUALITY

IN PINTS RS. 10 PER DOZ.

DO. IN QUARTS RS. 18;

SALAD OIL,

RS. 12 PER DOZ.

BRANDY FRUIT,

RS. 15 PER DOZ.

Meadows Street, 19*th August* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

SPICED SALMON,

IN KITS,

IMPORTED PER DIADEM,

PRICE PER KIT RS 9.

Meadows Street, 19*th August* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A SERVICEABLE

BUGGY,

AND HARNESS,

PRICE RS 400.

Meadows Street, 19*th August* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

A BAY ARAB

SADDLE HORSE.

5 Years old, 14 hands 1 Inch high,

PRICE RS. 650,

The property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 19*th August* 1826.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS have received by the Columbine and Darius some farther Consignments of WINE from Messrs. *Butler and Son, Harper and Bell, and John Ella and Co.* Among them Sparkling Pink and White Champaigne in 3 Dozen Cases at 70 Rs. per Dozen.

Pale and Brown Sherry in wood and bottle.

Harper and Bell's CLARET, first and second growth.

Bombay, 19*th August* 1826.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

(ON ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE)

AT MHOW, ON THE 1st OCTOBER,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

(If not previously disposed of by private sale,)

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

BOXKEEPER,

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE

Lieutenant George Clarke,

12TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

BOXKEEPER is a very handsome Arab of high caste, now in splendid condition, colour a fleabitten grey, stands 14 hands 2 inches, was purchased from the stables of Daddy Santook, at Bombay, in October 1823, then a fresh six year old.

In February 1825, he run at Mhow, and won the Maiden Sweepstakes of Rupees 880, beating three others in fine style, and the Handicap Stakes of the same sum, beating two others, and running the 2d heat (two miles) with 9st. 4lb. in 4m 6sec.

In February 1826, he won the Whim Plate 870 rupees, the 3d and 4th heats against the well-known horses Firefly and Golightly, and the Subscription Purse of Rupees 900, winning the 2d and 4th heats from Firefly and that first-rate horse Cornet. His best time during these one mile heats carrying 9st. 7lb was 1m. 5sec.

CONDITION OF SALE.

The Horse will be put to Auction at 12 o'clock on the 1st October 1826, and knocked down to the highest bidder; at which time all proposals that may have been received for him will be opened, and should the person he is knocked down to have offered less than may have been offered in the closed proposals, he will have the option of bidding higher; terms, Cash, or an order.

All proposals to be directed "To the "Adjutant 12th Regiment N. I. Mhow.'

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT GOVINDA BALCRUSTNAJEE Purvoe, of Bombay, Administrator and representative of the late BALCRUSTNAJEE SEWJEE, hath contracted with PADOBA GOVINJEE, Weaver, also of the same place, to mortgage an OART called Dhunowdey, containing four Wheels, situate at Gregon, without the Town Walls, near Gowdeivy Deity.—Any person or persons having Claim, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to the MORTGAGEE, near hoolaseer, or to BALLAJEE DADAJEE, at the Courier Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 17*th August* 1826.

ખડ્ડેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીધાથી•આપીએચને

મરનાર•બાલકૃશ્ણના•શીવાજીનો•વકીલ તથા•વારશદાર•શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો•ગોવીનડા બાલકૃશ્ણજી•પરત્યે•વાડી•એક•નામે (ઢનોદી) એમાર•રેટની•શ્રી•મુંબઇવાલો• પાંનદોબા•ગોવીનડજી•ખતરીને•ગીરવી•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુછે—એ•વાડી•શ્રી•બાજાર ઝોટ•ગીરગામમાં•ગામદેવી•આગલછે—એ રૂપર•ફરએક•લોક•અગર•લોઢોનો•દાવો• ગર•ગીરવી•દાવો•અગર•વારશો•પોચતો મતો•તે•ઘણીએએ•આજથી•ફીન ૧૪ મુદતમાં•આવીને•ગીરવી•લેનારને•અ ર•શ્રી•ઝોરીએર•ફારીશમાં•ભોંલાજી•દા જીને•જાહેર•કરે—તેમારપઢી•ઝોઇનો• દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નઇ *

તારીખ ૧૭ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૨૬

FOR SALE,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE 13TH NO. OF

THE QUARTERLY

ARMY LIST,

OF

HIS MAJESTY'S

AND

THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S

TROOPS

ON THE

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT;

FOR

APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE,

1826,

PRICE THREE RUPEES.

Bombay, 12*th Aug.* 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO TOUCH

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE NEW BRIG

COLUMBINE,

300 TONS,

JAMES TUIT,

COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched about the end of the month.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 19*th August* 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

TO TOUCH AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE NEW SHIP

DIADEM,

OF 400 TONS,

R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September.—Has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th August* 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE NEW SHIP,

OF 600 TONS BURTHEN,

NOW building in Bombay Dock, to be fastened and constructed on Seppings's plan. Will be floated out in December, and sail for London on the 1st of February.

ALEXANDER HENNING,

COMMANDER.

For Passage apply to Captain HENNING, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 19*th August* 1826.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN IREDELL, in Charge of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Ensign JAMES DAVIDSON, of the same Regiment, has, after paying Funeral Expenses, Servants' Wages, and Regimental Debts, remitted the Balance, amounting to Bombay Rupees 380-3-38 three hundred eighty, three quarters, and thirty eight reas,—to the Sub-Treasurer to Government.

CAMP BARODA,
26th JUNE 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, of Bombay, Parsee, merchant, has contracted with RUSTOMJEE CAWASJEE Pattel, of the same place, for the purchase of the undermentioned DWELLING HOUSES, GARDEN and Premises, the property of the Pattel family. Any person or persons having claim, right, or interest whatsoever in upon or against the said property, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are therefore hereby required to make the same known to the said JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, at his Office in Town, No. 11, Gunbow Street, within fourteen, (14) days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein, and the purchase money paid off.

Two Dwelling Houses, chunam and stone built, situated in Rampart Row, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of the House of Marvanjee Nowrojee, assessed No. 13 and 14, and at present in the occupation of Mr. J. J. Fernandes, of the Secretary's Office

One ditto ditto, chunam and stone built, also situated in Rampart Row, between the above mentioned premises and the House of Byramjee Nintinan, assessed under No. 12; and at present occupied by Mr. Charles Seitz, as a School.

One Garden with a Bungalow and Out-Houses, situated at Parell, opposite to the Garden of Sarrachund Motichund, and between the Gardens of Junardun Purshotum Purbhoo, and Framjee Monackjee Builder.—Dated this 19th day of August 1826.

જાહેર•ખબર

માલુમ•થાએ•જે•પારશી•જમશેદજી•જીજી ભાઇ•એ•પટેલ•કુશલંમજી•ફાવશજી•શાએ• નીયે•લખેલાં•ગેહેરો•તથા•વાડી•પટેલની• ફેમીલીની•છે•તે•વેચાતી•લેવાનુ•શાટુ•ફક્ત છે•વાશતે•એ•મીલકતો•કુપર•જે•ધણીનો દર•દાવો•ગીરવીનો•અથવા•વારશાનો•અ થવા•કરેક•બીજી•તકરાંનો•દર•દાવો•કો એ•તે•આજ•દીનથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•અંદર• પારશી•જમશેદજી•જીજીભાઇને•એવોની• પેડી•નંબર ૧૧ ની•ગનબાવનાં•મોકોલામોછે તાંકાં•આવીને•જાકેર•કરે•અગર•એ•મુદત મો•નજ•જાકેર•કરશે•તો•પાછલથી•દાવો કરશે•તે•ચાલશે•નજ•અને•એ•વેચાંણનાં• નાંણાં•ચુકાવી•આપશે•તે•મીલકતની•વીગત ૨ ગેહેર•જેએ•ચુનાં•તથા•પથરનાં•બાંધેલાં શ્રી•ચુંબઇનાં•કોટની•શરીલ•કુપરનાં પારશી•મેકેરવાંનજી•નવરોજી•જુજે• કરાંશી•શવાલાનુ•ગેહેર•જે•મધે•અરદેશ રજી•એદલજી•શીમા•રેકેછે•તેની•પકડોશ નાં•તે•કુપર•છાપાનો•નંબર ૧૩ તથા ૧૪ અને•કમણાં•એ•ગેહેરમો•કરંગી•શીનોર કરનાદ•શકરટારી•ફારીશવાલો•લાડ• રકેછે *

૧ ગેહેર•એક•ચુનાં•તથા•પથરનુ•બાંધેલુ• કોટની•શરીલ•કુપરનુ•કુપર•લખેલાં• ગેહેરોની•તથા•પારશી•મેકેરાંમજી•નેન ટીનનનાં•ગેહેરની•વચમેનુ•તે•કુપર• છાપાનો•નંબર ૧૨ નુ•જેમાં•કમણાં•મી• ચારલીશ•શાજ્જની•જશકુલછે•તે *

૧ વાડી ૧ તે•મધે•બંગલો•તથા•બીજાં• છાપરાંવોછે•તે•શાથે•શ્રી•પરેલ•મધેની• શાકા•તારાચંદ•મોતીચંદની•વાડીની• શાંમેની•અને•પરભુ•જનારધંન•પરશોતંમ તથા•વાડીમાજી•કરાંમજી•માંણેકજીની• વાડીઓની•વચમેની *

તારીખ ૧૯ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of EDWARD GEORGE, deceased, late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of August 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the Will of Captain WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, having been granted to Captain W. G. WHITE, Artillery, all persons Debtors to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to pay the amount due by them forthwith to Messrs. FORBES AND CO., Agents of the Executor, and to whom Creditors of the same are also requested to transmit statements of their several claims without delay.

Bombay, 11*th August* 1826.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Will of the late Captain CHARLES SEALY H. C Marine, having been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to Lieut Colonels BENJAMIN WILLIAM DOWDEN SEALY and ADAM HOGG, Executors of the said Deceased, all persons having Claims on, or standing indebted to, the said Estate, are requested to settle the same with Messrs. FORBES and CO., the constituted Attornies of the above named Executors.

Bombay, 19*th August* 1826.

WANTED,

A MESSMAN for the Cadet Establishment Mess. Terms &c. to be learnt on application at the Superintending Officer's Quarters, Town Barracks.

Bombay, 16*th Aug* 1826.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that it has been resolved by Government, to revive the provisions of Regulation III of 1817, for Assessing all the Houses situated beyond the limits of the Town, and collecting the Assessment under that Regulation from the date hereof.

The Town Assessor is appointed Assessor on the Island, beyond the limits of the Town

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19*th August*, 1826.

જાહેર•નામું

એથું જે•ફનરાબલ•ગવરનર•શાકેબ•ભા કા કુર•કોશલ•મધેથી•જાકેર•કરેછે•જે•કોઠ બાકેરના•કદમા•જેટલાં•ઘેરો•કોશે•તેનાં• કુપર•મકબુલ•ઠરાવા•શાકુ•તથા•મકબુલ• લેવા•શાકુ•રઝુલેકાણ•તરીજું•શણે ૧૮૧૭ જ શાવીનોછે•તેજ•પરમાણે•આએ•તેરીખથી•કા એદો•કરીથી•ચાકુ•કરવા•શાકુ•શરકારની રજામંદી•થએછે *

કોઠમાનો•અરોશર•અથવા•તકશીલદાર એજ•કામ•કુપર•ઠરાવીમોછે *

તા• ૧૯ માકે•આગશટ•શને ૧૮૨૬

જશવી•મુકામ•મુબાઇ

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. CLERK,
Dep. Sec. to Govt

ક

મણીરમ્ય

કોગબે ઇમમઘક ગપરજર ભા ઐઘ મઘજીર મ્રેબ્રમંબીજ મણીરમ ગીતાનમી મ્રેવકઘેરંચે ઘઐત જીઘ રેં ઘઐત ત્યાજપર મઘજીમચા ગમ પ મર્ણાલીબી પ મઘજીક ઘેપ્યાવી બી ગીગઘેરાંજ તીજરેંભ ૧૮૧૭ ઈ બલીચે ત્યા ઘરકુબમન ઐ તેરબેપા જીજ મઘીપુચ્ચ જીકમ મપયાજ ભ રમરજી મણી મઘડ ઘઐ

મ્રેવતમ કઐજર મીપ તઘબીક ઘર યાજી યા મમપર જેમશુમ મે ડ ઘઐ

તો ૧૯ મઐ ઘગક ભ ૧૮૨૬ ઈભવી ગીમમ ગૈબંઘઈ

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. CLERK,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I was much gratified by the perusal of the letter in your last paper, signed Y, on the subject of the Laccadives. Our ignorance regarding these interesting islands is really much to be regretted, and I trust your correspondent will continue his exertions to obtain for us more accurate information respecting them. The occasion of my writing to you, however, Mr. Editor, is, to enquire whether you intend to favor us with a copy of the *Memo.* alluded to at the commencement of Y's letter. As it was written in the library of the India house, it contains, without doubt, some of the rare and curious information which may be found there, and would certainly prove very interesting to your readers. Your correspondent, indeed, with becoming modesty, observes, that the *Memo.* intrinsically is worth little or nothing; but no one, I am sure, who has read the letters which have lately appeared in your paper and in the Gazette, under the signature of Y, will believe, for a moment, that any thing from the same pen can be otherwise than amusing and instructive. I ought, perhaps, to except your witty correspondent Z, who, overlooking the beauties of composition, attempts to make fun of a letter because it contains nothing new—as if there was any thing entirely new under the sun, Mr. Editor. It is truly remarked by Y, that "it is impossible to get into the co-"lumns of a newspaper that which will "fill an octavo volume." (I suppose Z will find fault with this piece of information also.) Should the length of the *Memo.* therefore, which was written in the library of the India House, be any obstacle to its publication in your paper, I hope you will, at all events, give us an extract from it, that we may have some idea of the subject to which it relates.

Your's,
X.

Rhatagur, 10*th August* 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"Little things have their value."
"The mind must be sometimes diverted, that it may return the better to thinking."

MR. EDITOR,

I hope the first motto will apply to this short note. Quitting for a "brief in-"terval" the intricacies and doubts of financial calculations, strictures on the interminable foolery and mischievous intentions of certain spouters in London, and the mazes of theological controversy, let us look at home, and although it is not the sweet home of that angelic warbler, Miss Stephens, it is still, (for a few dreary years "flat, stale and unprofitable," as they may be), our home, our pilgrimage, our resting place; and as such, our equanimity of temper, and thankfulness that we are alive and in health, and *perhaps* prosperous, render it incumbent upon us to make that Home as comfortable as possible.

Now, Mr. Editor, being a bit of a John Bull, it naturally follows I should like beef; and I will take upon myself to say, in few parts of India is it worse in quality than in Bombay. I am an old and great traveller, neither drawing my opinions from others, nor complaining without cause: the meat is coarse, cross-grained, sinewy, and lean—*ergo*, the carcase of an ancient cow, tired of giving milk to an ungrateful world. Nor is the mutton much better. I do not expect South-Downs, or home-fed lamb; but as a substitute, I should like to have something that the teeth can masticate and the stomach digest, which is not the case with the nearly starved,

High in bone and low in flesh,

Half goat, and half mutton, meat now procurable. It is true, we have no pasture lands near Bombay, but the Island of Salsette, (by the bye, two thirds of Bombay know as little about the localities of that interesting island, as they do of Siberia), has an abundance of rich *waste* land, to be had for a *trifle*, and which an enterprising European might turn to good account. Besides this, stall-fed, or gram-fed meat is not to be found. I do not expect a "Digah" farm, but the meats, fruits, and vegetables [illegible] Bengal, are [illegible]

many others, neither knew the weight of the articles, the quality, or quantity. Let me ask, what practical use results from having the unintelligible list of annas and pice? A housekeeper of common observation may very nearly [illegible] the amount of his daily expenditure, [illegible] him fix that at a certain rate, and pay accounts to Old Nick. For one rupee and a half per diem, two fresh joints may be procured, vegetables of two kinds, a pudding, and a little fruit—bread, butter, milk and wood are separate, (a candy of the latter is quite sufficient for the month): if you have a guest, add 12 annas: if you kill a home-fed fowl or duck, give but one rupee to your servant; if he will not do it at this rate, others will; do not deviate from [illegible] easy and economical course, his complaints and representations originate in interested motives. I discharged three servants (Parsees) who would not comply with my system. Their answer invariably was, "Master, look at account." I as invariably replied, "What is the use, when it is impossible that I can understand its contents?" I declare I fare more sumptuously, and have infinitely less trouble, than when the said nefarious list of house expenses often approached to four rupees. I may be sneered at for these trivial details: what care I? "let them laugh that win." Dr. Franklin tells us, (and he was a patriot, a philosopher, and diplomatist, "take care of the pence, and the shillings will take care of themselves." I wish I had known, and practically made use of my knowledge, some 18 years ago. With me, as with many others, "It is shutting the stable-door, after the horse is stolen;" and although I cannot benefit myself, it is a consolation to suppose my hints may benefit others. Were it not egotistical in inference, we ought to exclaim, "While yet we live, let us not live in vain." People come into this country to make money, not to wastefully spend it. The inutility, however, of being "penny wise, and pound foolish," is too evident to need any comment.

An European book-binder would gain a good business at Bombay. At present it is monopolised by two or three natives, who, exclusive of doing their work but very indifferently, charge exorbitantly dear. Seven rupees for half-binding and lettering a quarto, and four rupees for an octavo, are most unreasonable charges, where labor and materials are abundantly cheap. This was the case in former years with articles of household furniture, until a competition arose in the bazar among the manufacturers. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but a man is a fool who submits to extortion, and worse than that, if he does not try to correct the evil I am told, and believe it to be the case, that the mongrel breed of printers and compositors are a sad, idle, debauched, and stupid set.* Would not the Government Charity Schools in Calcutta and Madras afford many intelligent, well-disposed, and diligent youths brought up to the profession? One observation more: whenever a domestic servant brings a certificate, which by his conduct he does not confirm the truth of, his master would render a great service to the community by writing across it, "he is undeserving of this recommendation." This would at once extinguish a third of the written certificates now so conveniently handed about by the Khitmutgar Luq, and for the most part forged and fictitious papers. Adieu, now to business. Why should I not try my hand at a bit of poetry?

Away with all our cares, which must delay;
Now to routes, with what appetite we may.

This is far from being original; but as this is a gossipping kind of letter, I do not mind being a little discursive. Talking of poetry, it reminds me of former days, days of "*Lang Syne.*" Our hearted commandant, our doctor, self, agreed, for a small wager, who sh[illegible] do the best bit of inpromptu poet[illegible] Galen's was as follows,

I wish to be a poet,
And all the world to know it.

Our Senior's,

You spend half your time in poring ove[illegible]
What a mountain of wit must be cram[illegible]
Prove to the world, to judge by you[illegible]
Must this [illegible] underly dull.

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To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

I am happy to inform you that my letter, which you were kind enough to insert in your paper of the 5th instant, has had the desired effect. The dunghill near the sepoy lines has disappeared, and the neighbourhood has in consequence been delivered from at least one nuisance. The whole of the boundary of that part of the Esplanade, however, is in a most filthy state, and requires to undergo a thorough purification; but I will do no more than hint at the matter now, as I mean to enlarge on it at a future period, when I am able to obtain better information than I at present possess. But to change the subject.—What a peppering and pelting the poor Military Fund has lately been subjected to! With what philosophic equanimity, too, has that pelting and peppering been submitted to! As yet it has been all target practice, and there have been some tolerable good marksmen in the field. There have been two good shots from Poona. Y has also been once pretty near the bull's eye, but he sometimes puts in too much powder, and his aim is not always sufficiently deliberate; yet, though he often throws away his ammunition, and like a cockney sportsman, is not nice in his determination of what is really game, he has done good service on more than one occasion. It must be acknowledged on all hands that the assailants of the Military Fund, as it at present stands, have acted their part in a most candid dispassionate and gentlemanly manner. They have not exhibited the slightest taint of selfish feeling, for they have been fighting the battles of the widows and orphans of the next, not of the present, generation; or, if the existing race of claimants are included, their object appears to be to prevent future misery, by fixing on scientific principles a scale of pensions, which, though immediately diminished, will secure a certain and unfailing income for the future, and will guard the Fund from any contingent mishaps. The task they have undertaken appears, however, to be no easy one. Their opponents, skilful no doubt, considering the occasion, have retired into their strong holds and fastnesses. Not a friend of the Fund, as it now exists, will pop his head out, and though on some occasions they appear willing to pamper, starvation is evidently their maxim on the approach of an invading enemy.

Your's, Z.

P. S. How your devils murder the King's English.—*Half-witted*, and not half-withered, was the epithet applied to Hamlet in my last.—I have just heard that there is a great steam gun preparing, which will blow all the arguments of the anti-fundists to Old Nick.—Let them look out.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Though unable to do justice to the memory of Bishop Heber, as a Poet, it is worthy of being encircled by a wreath from the groves of Parnassus: and while I wish it had been gathered by a worthier hand, this offering is the only one that I can bring.

S——. M.

EPITAPH FOR BISHOP HEBER.

Clime of the East! where the primeval day
Sprung into birth, and chaos died away;
He, who with light, to darkened human kind,
Came to dispel the chaos of the mind,—
Heber! the gentle messenger of truth;
Patron, to guide the erring Hindoo youth;
The able teacher, whose persuasive tongue,
Robbed death of terror, while to hope it clung;
The tender Poet, and the deep divine,
Who found rich store in Scripture's golden mine;
The blest [illegible] like nature drew;
The traveller, [illegible] wonders knew;
The zealous p[illegible]
Who gave the[illegible]
Just saw thy [illegible]
When his pure soul was [illegible]
To leave its mortal body;—buried here,
Near Swartz—where Christians come to shed a tear;
Now shed for both, since both for faith came forth,
Martyrs to die, and fellows be in worth.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH AUGUST 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 233 of 1826.—The following promotions are made in the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Duffedar Syyed Mahomed Khan, of the first division, who gallantly led an escalade at Linskair, in Candeish, in 1819, against some Arabs, on which occasion he was desperately wounded, and his brother and nephew killed; and Duffedar Nawdar Khan, of the third division, who has been particularly recommended for bravery and general good conduct against Beels in Candeish, but more especially on the 22d May and 4th June last, to be Jemadars.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1826.

No. 234 of 1826.—The following appointment is made.

2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. J. Robinson, to be Adjutant, vice Cunningham, promoted.—Date of appointment 13th July 1826.

No. 235 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith, dated Poonah 17th July 1826, directing Captain Rankin, Major of Brigade at Poonah, to assume charge of the duties of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at that station, on the departure of Capt. A. W. Pringle to the Presidency, until further orders.

An order by Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, C. B., dated Baroda 12th July 1826, directing Lieut. G. Macan, of the 15th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to the 4th Extra Battalion at that station, during the absence of Lieut. Sandwith, on leave to the Presidency.

An order by Lieut. Col. Delamotte, dated Deesa 12th July 1826, appointing Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Brown, of the 8th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to the 3d Regt. of Lt. Cav. during Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Delamain's absence at Kaira on duty.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta..30 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, 31 days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

We are still without arrivals from England, and our home news has been consequently collated from our Bengal contemporaries.

Tuesday was the last day of the Musselmaun festival of the Moharam. We have not heard whether any people actually lost their lives during this scene of riot and drunkenness, but several were, we understand, severely hurt, and we ourselves saw two *sheeahs*, whose broken heads and bloody faces shewed that they had not witnessed with indifference the insult offered to the memory of the sons of Ally. We understand that during the celebration of the Moharam in Calcutta, none of those engaged in it are allowed to carry weapons of any sort about them, and that on the day of the grand procession of the *Taboot*, the whole of the shops of the liquor venders are ordered to be shut up. We wish similar regulations were adopted here, as large clubs and naked sabres appear to be reckoned at present the most necessary and ornamental parapharnalia of the pageantry, but which, in our opinion, might be much more safely disposed of, than in the hands of those whose minds are often in a state of undue excitement, from the effects of arrack or intoxicating drugs. It has been brought to our notice, that on Sunday last, the congregation had hardly left St. Thomas's Church before that place of worship was surrounded by itinerant groups of *pseudo*-fakeers and drunken bachanals, whose deafening howling and yelling, and the noise and discordancy of the attendant music, disturbed the whole neighbourhood for several hours; and it is much to be questioned whether we do not on some occasions carry our tolerating principles in this country a little too far. The measures taken by the Police prevented any serious disturbance, but still accidents must occur where there are opposing sects, and where arms are allowed to be carried in such processions as are likely to bring them into collision. We have often wondered that some of the more learned Mahomedans have never endeavoured to put down a festival which is not acknowledged in those countries where their religion is supposed to exist in its greatest purity, and which is generally attended by exhibitions which show that the Prophet's injunctions in respect to temperance are but little attended to in the present day. If it must go on, however, we would wish to see it conducted under better regulations than exist at present.

We think it is not quite fair, as has been attempted in more than one quarter, to attribute the efforts of Sir Walter Scott, in favour of the present banking system of Scotland, to a wish on his part, and those of his unbending Tory followers, to turn out what is usually termed the liberal part of the present ministry. It is not Sir Walter only, but a great majority of the whole country, of all sects and parties, who are in favour of the continuance of the present system, under which it appears the country has thriven; and though it is rather strange that so cautious a people should prefer a paper to a metallic currency, still, if it is the general wish, and does not interfere with the interests of other parts of the empire, why should not paper be allowed to represent, as heretofore, the precious metals, in Scotland more especially, as the change of system is merely introduced to guard against a contingent evil, and is not founded on ascertained defects? The favourite poet of Scotland has celebrated in song the contempt which a Scotchman feels for gold, and particularly when its acquisition implies the sacrifice of sojourning in foreign lands, far from the freedom of his native mountains, and the beloved object to whom he has pledged his troth.

The slave's spicy forests, his *gold bubbling fountains*,
The brave Caledonian views with disdain;
He wanders as free as the winds on his mountains,
Save love's willing fetters—the chains of his Jean.

It will perhaps be said, that the imagination of the poet has gone a little beyond the mark in the above quotation; but on this we do not pretend to decide, as poetical pictures are not always good likenesses, and we are no judges of that kind of painting. It is sufficient to remark, that the Caledonians, in their late resolutions in favour of paper, have not belied the description of the Ayrshire bard. As to Sir Walter Scott, we are inclined to believe that his opposition, whether right or wrong, was founded simply on a feeling of nationality. He did not think, that because racketing and dissipation had rendered the men of England hypochondriacal and desponding, that the healthy sons of Scotia should be obliged, merely by way of experiment, to have the same curative potions crammed down their throats that had become necessary to restore the shattered nerves of their sickly brethren of the South. He perhaps did not like to witness the ancient institutions of his native country, which is as dear to him, as he is dear to it, gradually becoming blended into similarity with those of her more powerful neighbour, and without her being allowed to cherish a remnant of her ancient independence. It is not improbable, too, that he might have felt hurt at the *non chalance* and indifference with which the legislative measure which he has opposed was applied, merely for the sake of uniformity, to a country where it was not required, where no one had asked for it, and where no one wished it. These feelings most probably led to the production of the letters of Malachi Malagrowther, and not any wish to perpetuate Northern sinecures, or to remove the liberal portion of His Majesty's ministers from their places. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's allusion in the House of Commons to MALACHI's opinions, was a tolerably good flourish; but with whatever indifference Mr. Robinson may now talk of the flashing of the claymore, he ought not to forget that the last time it was unsheathed, for what was supposed the honour of Scotland, and which is little more than eighty years ago, it nearly unsettled the British throne, and made pale the cheeks of men as full of resolution as any of those who now grace the benches of the House of Commons. As to the Right Honorable Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he was particularly rich when he talked of the faction which "considered every approach to a more liberal system in the light of an approach to Jacobinical principles!" We hope Mr. Canning's memory has not been injured by his elevation, and even if it has suffered a little, it is hardly possible he can forget the great quantity of *Anti-Jacobin* and Anti-Revolutionary ink which he at one period of his life expended in support of loyalty and legitimacy!! So much for consistency in politics!!

Among the varieties of the season, we cannot help mentioning that Thursday last was Cocoa-nut day. We are not learned in the learning of the East, and know nothing of the origin of this Hindoo festival; but we would deduce from simple reasoning, that the ceremony of throwing a Cocoa-nut into the sea, at that period which is considered by the Hindoos as the opening of the season, after the monsoon, was originally a thanksgiving, or propitiation to that element which at a particular period of the year is the continuer of life and the source of fertility on the western coast of India. Be we right or be we wrong in this supposition, it matters not. Suffice it to say, that at an early hour of the day the tents and booths began to be erected on the verge of the esplanade, but in the greatest numbers on the border of the road leading from the Church Gate to the beach, and which is the S. W. boundary of Wellesley Place. About 3 P. M. the roads leading to the esplanade from Giergaum, Byculla, and Mazagong, became crowded with natives (principally Hindoos) hastening to the annual scene of joy and festivity; and a more varied and curious collection of wheeled carriages was never perhaps before exhibited in any part of the world. When the whole of the assembled multitude had collected on the esplanade, the scene became truly interesting. The shrill native trumpet, the more sonorous horn, and the deep hollow sounding *tom tom*, the banners and streamers of various forms and hues, also communicated a little of what is called the imposing; while the variety of *costume*, and the pendant pearls of costly price, nicely disposed to ornament to the utmost a nose or an ear, not only afforded a rich fund of interest to those curious in the construction and disposition of Indian habiliments, but a profound subject of speculation to the philosopher, as to the reason why human vanity should adopt in different countries a different position, facial, cranial, or corporeal, as the place of its residence. Suffice it to say, that the soft silks of China and Bengal, the rustling kinkop of Poona and Ahmedabad, the shawls of Cashmere, not forgetting the long cloth of England, figured with due effect in the scene. The nodding plumes of the European fair, at a retired distance, were not unobserved; and in fact, the *tout ensemble* of the whole spectacle was superior to any thing formerly exhibited on Cocoa-nut day: and we are not *grand-iloquent* when we venture to say, that it vied with any thing that meets the eye in Kensington Gardens on the finest and most fashionable Sunday of the year.

We are glad to observe the activity which now prevails in the Dock Yard at this port, where, in addition to the ships building for His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service, and those undergoing repairs, a new ship of 600 tons, intended for the trade between London and this port, was commenced on the 1st of last month, and is already in such a state of forwardness as to be expected to be floated out in December.

We understand that some regulations will probably soon be put in force relative to hamauls at this Presidency. The insolence and system of imposition practiced by this class of people has long been a crying abuse, and we trust that as little time as possible will be lost in applying a remedy. From the subjoined extract from the Bengal Hurkaru it would appear, that though the inhabitants of Calcutta are free from the gang robberies with which Bombay was lately infested, they are little better off than ourselves in respect to the discipline of their hamauls.

"They appear to be sadly molested by robbers at Bombay: we are free, thank God, from that evil here, but the other, to which the *Courier's* Correspondent alludes, prevails to just as great an extent in this city as in any part of India. In whatever other respects we may have got the start in improvements of the sister Presidencies, we are infinitely behind hand with *Madras*, and quite as badly off as Bombay, as to the want of regulations for *Ticca* Bearers. The Madras regulations we published some time ago, when a correspondent called our attention to some flagrant instance of the roguery of palanquin bearers, yet from which they escaped without punishment. Surely some arrangement could be made, to put the bearers on a similar footing with the London Hackney coachmen. Regular stands might be appropriated for them, at convenient parts of the town; just charges fixed, and above all, no palanquin should be allowed to ply for hire, unless the number, and district to which it belonged, were clearly painted on the pannels. We cannot divine a plausible reason why the Police should not interfere and exert themselves a little. Some trouble undoubtedly is to be combated at first, but the benefits and conveniences which would result are very great (especially to strangers), and the public would no longer be subject to imposition and impertinence."

We think that the H. C. servants, both civil and military, are much indebted to Mr. Wynn, for the boon which he is likely to obtain for those inevitably absent on account of ill health, and which is contained in the subjoined motion, made by him in the House of Commons.

"Mr. Wynn rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill relative to certain regulations of the service of the East India Company. His motion referred to two Acts of Parliament. The first, namely, the Act of 1813, contained a clause, providing that no person should be appointed a writer in the East India Company's Service, if he had not previously resided four terms in the East India College. Since that Act had passed, the great extension of the Company's territory in India required a considerable increase of the number of Courts of Justice. The object of the first part of his Bill was to relieve the people of Bengal from the inconvenience of travelling 100 or 150 miles for legal assistance. There was a demand for about seventy writers beyond the number which the College could supply. The calculation was, that fifty would not be more than sufficient to supply the annual deficiency; the proposition he meant to submit to the House was, to suspend for three years that clause of the Act which required a writer to spend four terms at the College, and to give the power of appointing persons who had not remained there so long, or who might be otherwise qualified. He had also another proposal to make with reference to the payment of allowances to officers who died when absent from India. By the 53d Geo. III. it was provided that no person holding offices in the Civil or Military departments of the East India Company's service should receive their allowance for the period of their absence from India unless they returned. As a gene-

ral principle this regulation was a good one; but there were many cases in which it proved prejudicial. Many lives were lost by the manner in which it operated. Individuals were often induced to delay their departure from an unhealthy climate beyond the limits of prudence or safety, because during their absence they could not be in the receipt of their allowances. In the same manner when invalids had quitted India for a more healthy spot, they were often led to hasten their return before the restoration of health, from the same cause. To counteract this ill effect of the system, he now proposed that it should be enacted that the representatives of any one dying while absent from India, the Cape of Good Hope, or Ceylon, should receive the allowances due to the deceased for the period of his absence.

"Mr. Hume did not intend to oppose the motion. Lord Grenville foresaw the consequences of the establishment of the College, and the speech he made when it was agitated did him great honour. It was established, no doubt, with the best possible intentions, but he could not agree that it had answered the purposes for which it was established.

"After a few words from Col. Bradshaw, Sir T. Baring, Mr. C. Grant, and some other Members, the motion was assented to."

THE GAZETTE, Aug. 16.

SUPREME COURT, AUG. 1.

The Grand Jury entered the Court, and after waiting at the desire of the Puisne Judges (who alone were on the Bench) for the arrival of the Chief Justice, who took his seat at half past 12 o'clock, they made the following Presentment.

"To the Hon'ble Sir Edward West, Knight, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Rice, Knight, and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, Puisne Judges, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay.

"My Lords,

"The Grand Jury feel it to be an imperative duty on them to present to the Court, that on Friday last the 28th inst. on their bringing into Court an indictment which had already in a somewhat different form been laid before them, charging William Miller Esq. with uttering a certain libel, and which had been returned by them a second time "No Bill," Mr. J. B. Graham, the attorney of the prosecutor, addressed the Court, to the effect that it was an improper return, in as much as the whole of the witnesses had not been examined, which he knew from the circumstance that some of them were not in attendance—that such proceeding was caused by ignorance of their duty on the part of the Grand Jury, and he therefore moved the Court that the Bill should be returned to them, with instructions to examine the whole of the evidences; which conduct on the part of Mr. Graham, the Grand Jury present, as a manifest endeavour to bring the Grand Jury into contempt, as tending to obstruct the freedom of their deliberations, and as an outrage on the public justice of the country.

(Signed) "J. WEDDERBURN, Foreman."

The Chief Justice said, that the language was most improper, but he did not think that any intentional insult was meant to be thrown out against the Grand Jury. Allowances ought to be made for a professional man advocating the cause of his client. Mr. Graham, he conceived, only meant to say, that the Grand Jury were not so competent to judge of their duty as professional men naturally must be. He had already been censured, and perhaps the Grand Jury would be satisfied with an apology—he ought to make an apology certainly.

Sir Ralph Rice stated, that as the motion was made before him he considered it his duty to make a few remarks, though he should not otherwise have done so while the Grand Jury were in the hands of the Chief Justice. If he had thought for a moment that the Grand Jury would have put such an interpretation upon what Mr. Graham had said, he would have censured him at the time to a greater extent than he had done. No doubt the language was reprehensible, though it might not be intended as an insult to the Grand Jury; but perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, they would be satisfied with an apology.

Sir Charles H. Chambers observed, that he was not in Court either on Friday or Monday—that he had not read the depositions or indictments, and could not therefore have any bias either way: but as the point of law that had arisen out of the proceedings was rather a peculiar one, he had looked into it with some attention, and certainly thought that the Grand Jury ought to have examined all the witnesses, and that it would have been better for them to find the Bill if the publication had been proved,—that he would so have instructed the Grand Jury if he had charged them, and recommended them to leave the justification to the Petit Jury. He agreed with the Chief Justice that Mr Graham's language was improper, but thought that great allowances should be made to professional men, who were often betrayed into a high degree of warmth in advocating the cause of their clients.

Mr. Graham now rose, and said, that he was acting under the same solemn sanction of an oath as the Grand Jury, and that he would, as long as he had breath, pursue every legal means to obtain justice for his client (here he was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who said that the Court had pronounced its opinion upon the subject, and that an apology only was required.) Mr. Graham then said, that with respect to the expression "ignorance," used by him in addressing the Bench on a former day, it was not his intention to apply that word to the Grand Jury in the sense they had put upon it, but simply that they had acted under a misconception and want of knowledge in the particular matter which (here the Chief Justice again interposed, and reminded Mr. Graham of the determination which the Court had come to. Mr. Graham was again proceeding, when a third admonition was given him.

Mr. Graham then said, that if that was the determination of the Court, he could explain nothing further, but only state that the word "ignorance" was not intended to be applied by him in a disrespectful way, and that if the Jury were not satisfied, he felt of course disposed to make every concession and apology for what had taken place. The Grand Jury then left the box without further observation, and the Court proceeded in the business of the day.

After the Grand Jury had retired from their box, *Mr. Irwin* rose, to say that he was instructed to proceed before their Lordships in the motion which he had submitted to their notice on a preceding day, viz. "that a new grand inquest should be summoned to inquire into the concealments of the present Grand Jury in the case of the King on the prosecution of Davies *versus* Miller." Mr. Irwin then adverted briefly to the grounds which he had been furnished with, and which were before the Court in the two affidavits filed upon the former day, and begged leave to offer to the Court those reasons which appeared to him most likely to support his motion.

The Affidavits are as follows:—

"In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay—Crown-Side.—The King, on the prosecution of the Reverend Henry Davies, against William Miller Esquire.

"The Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, and the prosecutor of the above indictment, maketh oath and saith, that he preferred a bill of indictment on Tuesday last, the twenty fifth day of this instant (July,) and that amongst other names on the back of the indictment as witnesses for the said prosecution are the following, that is to say, this Deponent's name, Mrs. Leighton's name, Miss Williams's name, Mrs. Sparrow's name; and this Deponent saith, that he (this Deponent) was not called or examined, nor, as this Deponent believes, were any of the said witnesses abovenamed called before the Grand Jury to be examined, nor were they examined, as this Deponent believes, and that without such examination, the said Grand Jury found the said bill of indictment not to be a true bill of indictment.

(Signed) "HENRY DAVIES."

"Sworn &c."

"In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Crown-Side.—The King, on the prosecution of the Reverend Henry Davies, against William Miller Esq.

"The Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, and the prosecutor of the above indictment, maketh oath and saith, that he preferred before the Grand Jury a bill of indictment against the abovenamed defendant on Friday last, the twenty eighth day of this instant (July), and that amongst other names on the back of the indictment as witnesses for the said prosecution, are the following, that is to say, this Deponent's name, Mrs. Leighton's name, Miss Williams's name, the Reverend Mr. Carr's name, and Mrs. Nicolls's name. And this Deponent saith, that he (this Deponent) was not called or examined by or before the said Grand Jury, nor, as this Deponent believes, were any other of the said witnesses abovenamed called before the Grand Jury to be examined, nor where they examined, at this Deponent believes; and this Deponent saith, that without such examination, the said Grand Jury found the said bill of indictment not to be a true bill.

(Signed) "HENRY DAVIES."

"Sworn &c."

The above, with the depositions, having been read, *Mr. Irwin* proceeded to state, that in an application of this kind, which was directed with rather a criminatory aspect towards the conduct of a Grand Jury, the attention would be naturally drawn to the nature of their functions, which a great authority had classed generally under two heads, viz. ministerial and judicial, 3d Haw: P. C. 279. With regard to the latter, he was well aware what a sacred and inviolable privilege the law had thrown around Juries of all sorts, both Grand and Petit: so that whatever might be their verdict or finding, they should not, to use the words of the authority referred to, "be liable "to any prosecution in respect thereof; for "since the safety of the innocent and the punish- "ment of the guilty so much depend upon the "upright proceeding of Jurors, it was of the "utmost consequence that their minds should be "freed from the influence of any passion what- "ever; and therefore lest they should be biassed "with the fear of being harrassed by a vexatious "suit for acting according to their consciences, "the law will not leave any possibility for a "prosecution of this sort." 2 Haw: P. C. 123. With this privilege of the Grand Jury it was the farthest from his intention or wish to interfere: he was disposed rather to view it with reverence, and regard it as one of the great constitutional bulwarks of our liberty, but he submitted to the Court that he did not at all trench upon this prerogative of a Grand Jury, when he came to comment on their conduct in their ministerial capacity—this was quite distinct from their judicial one, though it was auxiliary to it. To enable them to come to a right judgment of the question before them, there were many things to be done. They were to answer to their summons, and give diligent attendance; to take the grand Juror's oath, and to observe the injunctions of that oath; they were bound to examine the witnesses that were produced to them upon any bill or presentment, and also to find and deliver their verdict upon the same. For default or neglect in any of these particulars, it could not be questioned that they were answerable to the Court, and liable to some proceeding, whatever it might be, for such default. The Statute which pointed out the remedy he was instructed to apply for, was the 3d H. 7th C. 1. which enabled Justices of the Peace (and by construction Justices of Oyer and Terminer) to summon a new grand inquest to enquire &c. He was free to admit that the statute was an old one, and the practice of rare and unfrequent occurrence; but it had become so, as well as attaints for false verdict, because the law now will not permit a Jury to be questioned for their verdict by suits of any kind: and he submitted, so far only should the practice be discouraged as it went to enquire into the grounds of the verdict. But with regard to the (instances of default recited above as ministerial, and in a proceeding against the Grand Jury as a body, it appeared to him to be the best and most constitutional mode of enquiry where it could be adopted, and the law still remained upon our statute book unrepealed. It remained for the Court to say whether they would apply it in the present instance, which was a case where the Grand Jury had failed to perform their duty in the examination of certain of the witnesses marked on the backs of two bills of indictment sent before them at the present Sessions, (Here one of the learned Judges put it to Mr. Irwin, whether the examination of a witness was not rather a judicial function, as in the examination with which his Lordship had been going on.) No doubt, as to how many, or what questions were to be asked, it was a judicial act, but when the Grand Jury refused to examine a witness at all, before they could know what he had to say, that could scarcely be deemed an exercise of their judgment—it was rather a refusal to hear that from which their judgments should be informed, viz. the evidence for the prosecution. After examining in one of the cases two witnesses, and in another three out of nine or ten marked on the backs, they had ignored the bill.—It was clear that the Grand Jury might find a bill where there were 20 witnesses, on the evidence of one or two only, but when they do not find enough to support the bill in the evidence of those they have examined, surely it must be their duty to see whether the witnesses behind are able to give more sufficient testimony to substantiate the charge laid before them. Such, he submitted to the Court, was the case now brought to their notice; and he presumed that he had laid enough of grounds to induce the Court to interfere, in the mode pointed out in the statute.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice said, he would decide the point, not on the statute, but upon the merits of the case. The Court had no judicial knowledge that the Grand Jury had acted improperly. The libellous matter complained of was contained in an affidavit; for aught he knew, it might have been established to the satisfaction of the Grand Jury that this affidavit had not been sworn before a proper Court. If the Court supposed this case, the Jury were certainly completely justified in acting as they had done. From what had appeared before the Court, it was impossible to say that the Grand Jury had acted improperly.

The other learned Judges concurred in opinion with the Chief Justice.

AUGUST 2d.—On this day, Wednesday, the Grand Jury made their final presentment, and again adverted to Mr. Graham in the following terms:—

"The Grand Jury, at the conclusion of their labours, the heaviest probably that ever devolved on the Grand Inquest since the first institution of a King's Court at this Presidency, cannot refrain from again adverting to the obstructions they have experienced in the discharge of their duty, in the matter of the indictments for a libel laid before them against Captain Miller.

"Having already presented the conduct of one individual in this matter, the Grand Jury felt disposed, under the recommendation of the Court, to have accepted his apology, however reluctantly and ungraciously offered, especially as they were entirely free from any personal feeling on the occasion; but the pertinacity shewn apparently in the same quarter, in pressing an obnoxious, and as may be inferred from the result, an unfounded frivolous and litigious motion in Court, connected with the same proceeding, immediately after the Grand Jury had made their presentment yesterday, evinced such a determination to attack their independence in another shape, that they are compelled again to present the circumstances to the notice of the Court, as, in their opinion, a most serious offence against the laws and constitution of their country.

(Signed) "J. WEDDERBURN, Foreman."

"Bombay, Grand Jury Room, 2d Aug. 1826."

The Chief Justice was at a loss how to do more than what had already been done. Mr. Graham had already been censured by Mr. Justice Rice, who alone could judge of the tone and manner in which the thing was done. They could take no steps against Mr. Graham in the absence of Mr. Justice Rice, nor did he see that any blame attached to Mr. Graham whatever on the score of the subsequent motion made by Counsel. The prosecutor had a right to move the Court. The motion was a regular one, and made in terms of the statute; and nothing passed the lips of Counsel that could in the most remote degree be termed offensive to the Grand Jury. They must remember they were not above the law, but must be guided by it. There was nothing irregular in the prosecutor adopting proceedings against them, if he thought there was misconduct on their part. In illustration, His Lordship referred them to the case of the attack made on the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the particulars of which we have been unable to collect.

Sir Charles Chambers said a few words, in concurrence of what had fallen from the Chief Justice, and the Grand Jury were then discharged.

The varied business of the Sessions finally closed about the end of the week, and we may venture to say that a more busy and attractive scene connected with the administration of justice, has seldom been witnessed at Bombay. The heavy calendar, which contained forty cases of crime of various denominations, necessarily brought together crowds of prosecutors, injured parties, and witnesses, on all sides; and for ourselves, we venture to state, that the rolling of carriages, the impenetrable mass of conveyances of all kinds, the sound of the Sheriff's trumpet, the Sheriff's white wand, the unfurling of his blue banners, the parade of his javelin men, the posse of constables and patrols, the solemnity of the countenances of the Grand Jury, the military of all ranks blended with the civil costume, the bustle of professional gentlemen, the anxious looks of the crowds of byestanders, the nodding of the plumes of beauty, and the rustling of their silks and satins, constituted so beautiful and novel a spectacle, that it might *vie* with the most fashionable assizes upon any circuit.

We are credibly informed that the above proceedings will shortly be submitted by Mr. Graham to His Majesty in Council, and also become the subject of Parliamentary consideration on constitutional grounds.

ARRIVAL.—Lieutenant T. Graham, 2d Grenadier Regt.

DEPARTURE.—None.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURE.—August 17th, Ship George, Cruttenden, Naiquedah Salmoo bin Syeb, to Malabar and Malay Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 29th Brig Anu, Captain A. Kern, from Colombo 17th July.

30th Ship Venus, Captain H. Hogue, from London—touched at the Canary Islands, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, Padang, and, last from Masulipatam.

August 1st, Brig Bon Père, Captain Auger, from Pondicherry 31st July.

4th, Brig Lutchemy, Captain Colin, from Mauritius the 4th, Point de Galle the 26th July, and Pondicherry the 3d August.

DEPARTURES.—July 30th, Ship General Palmer, Captain G. Truscott, for London.

August 1st, H. M. Ship Volage, Captain R. S. Dundas, for Trincomalie.

Do. Ship Mermaid, Captain A. Yates, for Calcutta.

4th, H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, Captain H. A. Drummond, for Penang and China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 20. Ship Hammon Shaw, W. B. Davidson, from Madras 19th July.

July 22, French Ship Fils de France, J. Geoffray, from Nantz 9th April.

Passengers per French Ship Fils de France:—Madame Degage; Mademoiselle Degage; Mr. Fortune Hebbert.

DEPARTURES.—None.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Rajcote in Kattiawar, on the night of the 1st of August, Catherine, the wife of Captain Barnewall, Political Agent in that Province, and the eldest daughter of the late Wm. Ironside Esq., of Hough on-le-Spring, in the County of Durham.

At Mhow, on the morning of the 5th August, Lieutenant George Clarke, 12th Regiment N. I. who departed this life after a torturing illness of seven days—by his brother officers regretted, and by his friends deeply and sincerely lamented.

Early on Wednesday morning, in the 57th year of her age, Lady Anna Maria de Souza, relict of the late Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza, Knight of the most Hon'ble and Ancient Order of Christ.

Lady de Souza expired after a long and painful illness, which she bore with that Christian fortitude and piety which had always distinguished her through life; but her end was hastened by the affliction occasioned by the decease of her much beloved daughter in March last, Mrs. Anna Fernandes. Lady de Souza was a pattern of conjugal virtue, and she inherited the dearest attributes of her sex. Her disposition was of the tenderest kind, and as a mother, wife, and friend, her conduct was truly exemplary: her charitable disposition was ever manifest and widely extended, and her piety was sincere and of the purest kind. Of this excellent Lady, her sorrowing relatives in strict truth could not say less; and of one who was so generally beloved and esteemed, they need not say more. Her irreparable loss is unfeignedly deplored by an aged mother, her son, and daughter, with a large circle of relatives and friends, who duly appreciated her great worth, her many virtues, and good qualities.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th July, Lieutenant W. S. Mitchell, of the 22d Regiment N. I. to Eliza, daughter of the late G. Barnes, Esq. of Armagh, Ireland.

At St. George's Church, on 20th July, Lieutenant Prendergast, H. M. 89th Regiment, and His H. R. N. Service, to Miss Maria Arata, daughter of the late Major Arata, H. M. Royal Rangers.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th July, the Lady of G. E. Russel, Esq. of a Son.

On the 25th July, the Lady of John Arathoon, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Black Town, on the 4th August, Mrs. Drezilla Rylands, wife of Serjeant Rylands, of the Commissariat Department, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 19th July, the Lady of Lieut. S. W. Prescott, of the 5th Regt. N. I.

On the 20th July, Mr. Lewis Moorhouse, aged 23 years.

At Secunderabad, on the 21st July, Mrs. Mary Bergin, aged 17 years and 4 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Meerut, on the 1st July, Julius Jeffreys, Esq. of the H. C. Medical Establishment, to Ellen, second Daughter of John Dougan, Esq. of London.

At Calcutta, on the 18th July, the Reverend John Carysford Proby, H. C. Chaplain, Son of the Reverend Baptist John Proby, Rector of St. Mary's, Litchfield, Staffordshire, to Lydia [redacted] Daughter of the late Reverend D[redacted] Chaplain of Calcutta.

BIRTHS [redacted]th July, the Lady [redacted] Civil Service.

At Lucknow, on the 6th July, the Lady of Mordaun Ricketts, of a Son.

At Mullye, in Tirhoot, on the 8th July, the Lady of William Hawes, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, the Lady of R. Fleming, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d July, Mrs. M. Siret, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, the Lady of Edward S. Ellis, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, the Wife of Mr. T. Barfoot, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Belgaum, on the 26th June, Lieut. T. Clendon, of the 41st Regt. N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 3d July, Captain Robert Samuel Fielder, of the Country Service, aged 34 years.

At Dacca, on 18th July, Demetrius Elias, Esq. a respectable Merchant, aged 65 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Thomas Aiken, Esq. Merchant and Agent, aged 52 years.

(☞ *See Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY C[redacted]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1826.

Madras Intelligence.

AUGUST 4, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pre.
Old 5 " " 2½ per Cent. Disc.
New 5 " Certificates 1 " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months' sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 months' do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

The ship General Palmer, Captain George Truscott, was dispatched on Saturday afternoon, and soon after sun-set she got under weigh and stood down the coast with a fair wind from off the land which has continued ever since, and has no doubt given her a fine start for a speedy passage to England.

The celerity with which this vessel has been despatched is without example in this Port, and we might almost add in any other. She was little more than a fortnight at anchor, in which brief interval she has discharged a full outward and received her full homeward cargo, and was re-fitted for sea in a day within the time announced for her departure. A list of her numerous passengers has already appeared in our columns, to which we have one name to add—Lieut. Hoffman.

The ship Venus, Captain H. Hogue, came in on Saturday evening from London, and last from Masulipatam.

PASSENGERS:—Captain Kennon, Madras Artillery, and two Masters Cazalette.

The H. C. ships Castle Huntly and Marquis Huntly are expected to sail for China in the course of this week.

[*Mad. Cou. August* 1.

The arrivals since our last report, have been the ship Venus, Captain Hogue, from London—She touched at the Canary Islands, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio-de-Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, Padang and Masulipatam.

Yesterday-morning arrived the brig Anne, Captain James Kern, from Colombo the 7th, Pamban 22d, and Jaffna 29th July.

PASSENGERS.

Dr. Forrest, H. M. 20th Regiment, and Lieut. Macdonald, H M. 54th Regiment.

Also, the French brig Bon Piere, Captain Auger, from Pondicherry the 31st July.

The departures have been the ship General Palmer, Captain George Truscott, for London—H. M. Ship Volage, Captain R S Dundas, for Trincomalie, and the ship Mermaid, Capt. A. Yates, for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mermaid.—Mr. and Mrs. Vibarts, and Lieut. Moore, H. M. 89th Regt.

The Indiamen are expected to sail in the course of this week for Penang and China.

The H. C.'s surveying ship Discovery, from Bushire the 24th June, has arrived at Bombay. She has brought accounts that there was a rumour in circulation that Russia had declared war with Turkey, and that it was probable that this circumstance would lead to hostilities between England and the Autocrat's dominions.

THE WEATHER.—A great deal of rain fell at the Presidency on Thursday night—it commenced about 10 P. M. and continued, without intermission, till daybreak. This heavy fall has contributed to cool the atmosphere; and the thermometer yesterday stood much lower than it has done for some time past. A good deal of rain must have also fallen to the northward and westward of Madras, as the tappals from the sister Presidencies are much in arrear.

[*Mad. Gaz. August* 2.

[redacted]ound Ship Clyde is expected [redacted] from Calcutta; other Ships [redacted]follow shortly.

[redacted]ere, Captain Auger, from [redacted]ly arrival since our last

[redacted] Europe to announce, [redacted] for the regular [redacted]r seven weeks [redacted]rst of the [redacted]nd the [redacted]time [redacted]is

arrived; so that we still have no journals of that Presidency of a later date than the 15th ultimo.

Private letters from Shiraz, under date the 7th of June last, mention the arrival there, of COLONEL MACDONALD and Suite, where he awaits his Mehmander Mirza Abul Cassim, (a man of the highest rank) to conduct the Mission on its journey—COLONEL MACDONALD had been received with the same honors, and treated with the same respect and distinction, as marked the progress of Sir Gore Ousely and Sir John Malcolm.

All the difficulties so much talked of in anticipation had disappeared, and the most sanguine hopes were entertained from the good disposition shewn towards our Ambassador by the Persian Court, that the object of the Mission would be completely successful, and that our interests in Persia would be again placed on the footing they stood with that state a few years back.

[*Gov. Gaz. August* 3.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	29th July, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Prem.	28	0	Remittable Loan at 6 P. Ct.	27	0	Prem.
Disct.	1	0	Five Per Cent Loan.....	1	8	Ditto.
At par	0	5	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0	4	Dist.

BUY. COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL

2 *a* 0 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 *a* 2 1
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees
BANK SHARES—Premium 5500 to 5600.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 8 0 per Cen
Ditto on Government Bills..... 0 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 0 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 8TH JUNE, 1826.

Mr. T. Richardson, Deputy Salt Agent and Collector of Land Revenue and Customs of Chittagong.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
21ST JULY, 1826.

Mr. W. A. Edmonstone, to be Assistant to the Political Agent and Superintendent of Ajmere.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 21*st July* 1826.

No. 160 of 1826.—The gallant and distinguished conduct of Khojeh Wullee Mahomed, Subadar Major of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's Body Guard, on various occasions while on foreign service in Ava, having been brought to the particular notice of Government, His Lordship in Council is pleased to resolve, that a pension of seventy rupees per mensem, commencing from the 1st ultimo, be granted to that meritorious officer, in addition to any other pension, which on retiring from the active duties of his profession, he may be entitled to receive. His Lordship in Council further resolves, that Subadar Major Khojeh Wullee Mahomed be presented with a palankeen, as a mark of public approbation.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

We understand, that the Governor General leaves town finally on Saturday evening for Barrackpore, and it is fully expected that the first division of the boats will start from thence on Monday morning; most of His Lordship's staff are ready to move, and such of the boats as may not be able to proceed in time, will be left to follow as fast as possible, and join the fleet on its progress. The whole number of boats will certainly not exceed three hundred.

That little should have been effected hitherto towards developing the mineral resources of India, has been, in great measure, unavoidable, and the unfriendly condition of the districts in which they most abound, or the ungenial nature of the climate, has opposed insuperable obstacles to scientific investigation. The alluvial soil of Bengal, and the country along the Ganges, from the Himalaya to the sea, have offered but little temptation to mineralogical research, and although at no great distance to the west, we have formations of a more promising character, and the hills of Gondwana, if [redacted]e may credit native records, are rich in metal[redacted] produce, yet the uncultivated and unheal[redacted]haracter of the country renders the task of [redacted]g it a service of more than ordinary peril. [redacted] the presidency of Madras, indeed, iron [redacted]ndant, and a rich deposit of copper was [redacted]years ago discovered at Nellore, the work[redacted]of which, for reasons with which we are [redacted]cquainted, was, we believe, not prosecuted, [redacted]nd, at any rate, has not been continued. The coal mines of Burdwan and Sylhet, most of our readers have heard of, but these are the only situations in which an attempt has been made to derive advantage from subterrene formations. Now, however, that the field of enquiry is extended, and the prospect of permanent tranquillity affords both time and funds applicable to internal improvement, we cannot doubt that due attention will be paid to an object so important to considerations of national economy, as well as scientific reputation. Specimens of copper and lead ore have been sent to the presidency from Marwar, which would apparently repay the labour of working, and we understand that a lead mine is actually worked, although, perhaps, not very efficiently, in Ajmer. The newly acquired territories in the south-east are known to be rich in valuable minerals, and the researches in progress in the Himalaya have already discovered some highly useful products. The rivers of Asam have always had the character of affording gold dust in considerable quantities; but, even if this should not prove correct to the extent stated, there is reason to anticipate that they may lead to other substances of utility and value—Coal, for example, has been found in the vicinity of Rungpore, although it has not yet been ascertained where the seam is situated. The pieces have been found in the bed of the river, and they are so large that they could not have come from any great distance, and they also indicate a bed of considerable thickness: one piece that was broken up furnished 105 maunds, part of which, we understand, may be expected here shortly, that its quality may be ascertained. Coal is also found in a river near Bishwanath, but the pieces are described as such as might have been washed down from a great distance.

Maharaja Sindhia.—Maharaja having reported that a body of five hundred troopers had arrived who were in search of service, the Raja gave orders that they should be enrolled, and should receive eight annas a day per man, until after the Dasahara, when a regular assignment should be made. Kudret Allah Khan, their chief, was then presented and received a Khilah of four pieces, and a string of pearls, and five of his followers also received presents, and by the orders of the Maharaja they were attached to the corps of Ram Rao.

Ranjit Sindh was at Amritser on the 14th of June: advices from the chief of Sindh were communicated by his envoy, that the army was stationed in the districts of Peshawer. The purveyors were directed, after carefully supplying the troops, to dispose of the surplus daily in the bazar. Information was received from the Governor of Khairabad, that the people of Baluzian Gerh were prepared to point out where some treasure was hidden, but that he could not dig it up without orders; he was desired, in reply, to await the arrival of Siwai Sinh, the brother of the Governor of Atek. The envoy of Yar Mohammed Khan, the ruler of Pesbawer, produced a letter to his address from his master, requiring to know why he had received no reply to his former address to the Maharaja. His Highness replied, that as his master had been so far misled by his advisers as to collect forces and make preparations for war, it was unnecessary to send him any reply. On the 22th June, Nunhal Sinh, the son of Prince Gorakh Sinh, was presented with complimentary gifts, and the French officers submitted two thousand flints for sale by a merchant. The envoy of the chief of Rohtass Gerh took leave, and besides an honorary dress for himself, received an English-made writing desk for his master. On the fourteenth, alms were distributed on occasion of the approach of the Dasahara—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

On the 24th of Asharh last, at the last Rath Játrá, as a Ratha, constructed by a resident of Farashdanga, named Yadava Ghosh, was passing along the public road, it was imprudently approached by one of the spectators too close, in consequence of which one of the wheels passed over his foot: from the alarm and pain he fell upon the ground, and the vehicle went over him and crushed him to death.

A servant of Babu Ramchund Banik, who was left in charge of an unoccupied house in Khejurtalah Lane near Jarasako, after taking his supper as usual, closed the outer door of the house, but instead of retiring into the room where he slept, he repaired to a solitary one, and hanged himself. Four or five days after this, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood observing that the door of the house was shut day and night, and not being able to account for it, informed the Chaukidars of the circumstance; whereupon the Thanapar's people came, and on their entrance into the house, after breaking open the door, they found the man hanging—No cause is known for this violent act.

It is said in the Sastras, that Ahishma died of his own choice; and in this iron age Loharam has followed his example. We learn from a letter received from Sookde, that an inhabitant of that village, by name Loharam, a Dhivara, or fisherman, by cast, who was looked upon as an ideot, and who was frequently fed at the house of the *Kayasthas* and Brahmans of the place, exhibited a marvellous instance of presentiment of death, and expired accordingly. On the 20th Asharh last, he entered the house of Babu Kasigati Mustavi, of the same villa[redacted] reciting the names of the deity; and told hi[redacted] that as he was about to die, he had come to him to be entertained: the Babu at first laughed at him, but ultimately gave him all he requested: after having eaten, he invited his entertainer to accompany him to the river side, and thinking the whole a joke, the Babu consented. When they arrived at the Ganges, Loharam requested a piece of cloth, which was given him, and lying down on the bank, so that the lower part of his body was in the water, he covered the upper with the cloth, and for some time continued to invoke the name of Govinda. After having laid some time in this manner, the byestanders becoming weary of the supposed trick, lifted up the cloth and found that the man was really dead. Opinions are divided as to the circumstance, some holding him to be a knave, and others a saint, but such a death is no doubt an extraordinary occurrence.—*Timira Nasak.*

[*Gov. Gaz. July* 24.

The failure of the October Indigo sowings was known in France, where the stock of that article was very low—not above one tenth of the usual supply. In England, where the stock is not half its usual quantity, prices look up and holders are not anxious to sell, expecting a very considerable demand and consequent increase of price.

[*Beng. Hurk. July* 24.

We learn that the *Quarterly Oriental Magazine* proceeds, notwithstanding the late order of the Court of Directors with regard to the Indian Press, during a reference made home by Government to the Hon'ble Court.

[*John Bull, July* 25.

A very curious antique vase, found among the ruins of the ancient city of TESHIRE, has arrived in Calcutta. Its form is an irregular oblong, about three feet in height and two in circumference, at the widest part. It is composed of a consistency resembling brick, an inch in thickness. Upon examination it was found to contain human bones, which it is conjectured were covered over with clay and afterwards baked: it offers a fine subject for the research and ingenuity of the Oriental Antiquary.

A particular account of this vase is given in "Malcolm's Persia" to which we refer such of our readers as wish for further information.

The very great usefulness of steam navigation in such a country as India, where the prevalent and pleasantest mode of travelling is by water, is too obvious to require comment: as far as fuel is concerned in the advancement of steam, we are glad to be able to state, that coals are likely, in a short time, to be procurable in very great abundance, and at a cheaper rate than hitherto; for besides the coal mines at Sylhet and Burdwan, which have already been opened, we observe that a bed of coals, it is thought, lies in the vicinity of Rungpore. Government assuredly will not neglect taking advantage of these discoveries, and have the necessary investigations instituted to ascertain the value and quality of each seam.

Several veins of iron, copper, and lead ores, are known to exist in India, which if spiritedly worked, would enhance the value of the Company' territories considerably, and if not monopolised, open an ample and profitable field for speculation to active and enterprising capitalists. We should think, that the Honorable Company have by this time learned from experience, how unproductive in the long-run the system of monopolisation is. We refer our readers to an interesting article on this subject in a preceding column, from the *Government Gazettee.*

[*Beng. Hurk. July* 26.

RUNJIT SINGH.—Maha Rajah Runjit Singh having stayed in Amritsur till the 19th of June, on the 20th he pitched his tent near Put Koonjree after a tedious march of 12 coss, where he remained till the 21st.—On the 25th His Highness forwarded a mandate to the Commander of the Fort of Atek ordering him to despatch all military stores that were in it, to the Khyrabad fortress, and to remain on his guard against attacks and disturbances in the neighbourhood.

Some Sirdars, upon the authority of letters received from Peshawer, acquainted the Maha-Rajah, that Yar Mahomed Khawn has required the people at large to submit to his authority.

A Vakeel of the Governor of Fort Budhee presented an *aurjee* from his employer, stating, that two men belonging to Sirdar Futteh Singh Alloo Walla had been made prisoners in that district. A packet of letters were despatched, for the Political Agent at Loodianah

An envoy of Jamalluddeen Khawn, Commander of Adjeeghur, stated that his employer had been staying upon the hills, for, it is rumoured, that the people of the Sindh Chief invaded his master's possession, called Pundhcamala and made great disturbance and dis-

[redacted] ordered that a [redacted] arter shall be [redacted] present expedi-

[redacted] resented on *aurjee* that, agreeably to [redacted] he had taken Dewan [redacted] and followers to the [redacted] intonment of Loodianah, [redacted] r for him from that officer to [redacted] of the Kurnal division.

[redacted].—One day Major Lockett, Po[redacted]ent at Bhurtpore, said to the officers [redacted] highness the Ranee, that the Zemindars [redacted] he province experienced much inconvenience [redacted]nd distress for the delay in the settlement they expect, and asked what was the reason of such delay? to which they replied, that every arrangement shall soon be completed: afterwards they assured the troopers, who had come in search of employment, that they might expect it after Dusaharah.—*Jami Jehan Noomah.*

The Bankshall Report for yesterday, mentions the arrival of one Dutch Vessel, from Batavia 30th June, and three English from Rangoon. The list of passengers &c. are inserted in the usual place. The *Lord Amherst* saw seven sail to the Southward, coming in, and perceived a large vessel, with troops off Menackapatam. Probably one of the East Indiamen from England with recruits, which we know are expected. We regret much to add, that the transport ship *East Indian*, inward bound, was totally lost on Saugor Sands, "Middle Ground:" only four natives, however, perished. We have not yet heard particulars, as the Pilot has not arrived in town.

We understand that great fears are entertained for the safety of the *Jehanghier* transport, as she sailed from Rangoon on the 7th of last month, and no tidings have been had of her yet. All the vessels lately arrived, encountered very severe gales from the south west, in their progress up the bay.

The ship which ran aboard of the *Claudine* at sea, and carried away her bolt-spirit, was not, we are informed, the *Bengal Merchant*, as was stated, but the *Bombay Merchant*, as the former was boarded at sea by the *Lord Amherst*, and did not mention the accident: besides, the latitude differed too considerably from the place where the accident happened to the *Claudine*, to admit of a possibility of the statement being correct. The similarity of the names of both vessels, we suspect, induced the mistake.

Since the above was written, an *Extra* report has been issued. Two more vessels have arrived from Rangoon, and one from Amherst Island and Cheduba, so late as the 14th of July. We trust she brings a better account of the health of our troops at Chedubah than the last we received.

By the ships from Rangoon a variety of letters have reached us. The country was perfectly tranquil, and the final evacuation of that part of Burmah is spoken of as quickly approaching. The second instalment, it is positively stated, was ready. The Burman Authorities, do not attempt to disguise their pleasure at the prospect of the speedy departure of their unwelcome visitants. This feeling is not, however, universal: the lower classes have formed a species of attachment for our countrymen, and many of the fair sex are completely disconsolate, at the idea of losing their bland, and attentive lovers: They are described to us, as animated and accomplished flirts; some are very beautiful, all adepts in coquetry, and shrewish, capricious and fickle, when crossed or contradicted.

[*Ben. Hur. July* 29.

We are sorry to have to announce the total loss of the Transport Ship "*East Indian*" Captain Peter Roy, on the morning of the 26th instant, on Saugor Sand. This vessel, we understand, left Masulipatam on the 11th, and after a very boisterous passage took a pilot on board on the 21st on the tail of the western reef. It was blowing at the time a fresh breeze from the eastward, which encreased on the following day to a gale, occasioning the ship to drive with a whole chain cable veered out. The pilot, after being induced by the appearance of the weather to slip and put to sea again, made Point Palmiras, and crossed the Eastern reef at about half past three on the 25th, bringing up shortly before sunset in 6 fathoms water, abreast of the spit buoy with 50 fathoms of chain. In about two hours the chain unfortunately parted close to the anchor, and the pilot was under the necessity of bringing up with a coir cable and the last anchor on board. This too parting almost immediately, the only alternative left was to endeavour to beat against a flood tide, but in the attempt the ship struck twice on the middle ground, before the pilot could get her into six fathom water, where however she remained during that night. On the 26th the ship again struck on the Saugor Sand, and continued driving until 10 P.M. at which time no probability existed of her being saved, the rudder having been knocked to pieces, and other severe damage sustained. The long boat and cutter were accordingly hauled out, the Captain taking charge of the former and Mr. Wamer of the latter. No land was at that time visible from the ship, but Edmonstone's Island was shortly afterwards descried, and the Captain succeeded in landing all the people in his boat in safety, not however without having encountered some dreadful breakers, in which the cutter, we lament to state, was swamped. Of those in her, only Mr. Wamer and the poop tindal were saved, after having been in the water upwards of an hour. The ship is now stationary within a mile of the Island, with all sail set, and her poop just discernible above water. Captain Roy proposes to remain on the Island for two or three days, with a view to save what he can from the wreck, for the benefit of those concerned.

[*John Bull, July* 29.

English News.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER,—March 20.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 16.—If we were disposed to pass over the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech in silence, yet the effect produced by it on that market which has recently been the scene of so much agitation and anxiety—namely the Money market—would call upon us for notice and remark. The two subjects, therefore, are as intimately connected as cause and effect can be, and it is impossible to separate them. The Minister's speech was loudly applauded—it was a cheering speech—it lulled all apprehensions—it inspired pleasing hopes in the House on Monday night: on Tuesday morning it sunk the Funds—that is, it hurt the public credit—one per cent. These are the facts; and our readers will, from the latter of them, gather what was the state of the money market. It will supply the place of comment on our ordinary city article to say that the Funds sunk one per cent. In the approbation of Mr. Robinson's speech, and more particularly in the commendation of the gentle earnest and persuasive manner in which it was spoken, we unite; but it is, unfortunately, our duty to deal with facts as well as words. Mr. Robinson, or rather the Government, mean to fund eight or nine (we believe we may say ten) millions of Exchequer-bills. Do all our readers, or does the public in general, know what is meant by the funding of Exchequer bills? We will tell them. The holders of that species of floating security will go with their paper to the office appointed for that purpose; they may perhaps crowd and fight for priority, as we have known them do on former occasions; and a bargain having been previously struck in the form in which loans were negotiated heretofore, they will then receive so much of this or that stock as may have been agreed upon in lieu of their Exchequer-bills: and such additional stock being "inscribed upon the great book," it is added to the national debt, and the market cleared for a fresh issue of Exchequer-bills. This brings us back to the "good old times" of war; and no wonder is it that the funds should sink in proportion to the sum which is added to them. Another subject requires remark. It is constantly sounded in the ear of the public, that a vast reduction of the taxes has taken place. Mr. Robinson, for example, in his speech on Monday night, said, that "in the last ten years the taxes had been reduced between 27,000*l* and 28,000." We acknowledge the fact, and recollect with what difficulty the reductions were successively forced upon Ministers, and how reluctantly they adopted them. But what, we ask, does this boasted diminution of taxes mean, except that we are not put to the same expense in peace that we were in war? Was it right that the war expenses should be perpetuated upon us? If so, we were certainly obliged to the indulgent feeling by which they have been remitted; but that indulgent feeling, we again say, was in the people themselves for their own suffering; for *they* forced the reduction of the taxes. And with respect to the amount of taxes remitted, the public will even still recollect the terms in which the late war was described to us. "It was a contest for every thing that was dear to man, in his individual, civil, or political capacity. We were struggling for our very existence." All, however, which that struggle for our existence—that contest for whatever was dear to man—appears to have cost us, was the 27,000,000*l*, of taxes, now at length, after ten years, tardily remitted; while the peaceful current expenses of our own affectionate, paternal, economical, Government—after the interest for the national debt, and after the Exchequer (deficiency) bills, and the dead weight, are reduced—amount annually to 26,361,235*l*. So that the peace costs us nearly as much as Buonaparte's war.

In fine, Mr. Robinson's plan of finance does certainly carry on the system of which we think we have reason to complain, for a while longer. If it be free from danger,—If it be pregnant with no mischief,—if it be subject to no reverses—all may be well.—(*Times.*)

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER,—March 21.

His Majesty's Health.

From the Courier.—It has been well known, that the gouty symptoms which prevented his Majesty from opening the Session of Parliamen in person, continued for some time to hang about him, and that he has for the last three weeks been more decidedly under the influence of that disorder. We regret to say, that on Monday last, a degree of fever and inflammation appeared, which demanded the more particular attention of the King's Physicians; and the following Bulletin was yesterday issued in consequence:—

"*King's Lodge, Windsor, March* 16.—" The King has been for the last three weeks under the influence of gout; but on Monday last his Majesty had also fever, with symptoms of inflammation. The King was bled on Monday, and again on Tuesday, with much relief. His Majesty had less of fever yesterday, and has still less to day.

(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD.
"MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.
"HENRY HERBERT SOUTHEY."

Great anxiety and exaggerated alarm were naturally felt by a people to whom their Sovereign is justly so dear, on the rumour of his increased indisposition—The judicious publication of the above Bulletin served, in a great degree, to allay their apprehensions. The King was materially better last night; and up to the time that our paper went to Press, no additional information had been transmitted from Windsor; so that we may confidently hope the Royal Patient's health continues to improve.

Courier Office, Half-past Three.—We stop the Press to publish the following Bulletin by His Majesty's Physicians, which has just arrived from Windsor:—

Windsor, March 17.—"The King has had a quiet night. His Majesty is almost free from fever, and is better."—(Signed as above.)

Windsor, March 18.—"The King has had another good night, and continues better."—(Signed above.)

From the Times.—Upon the announcement of his Majesty's illness, we must say that it does appear to us rather singular that the King should have been (to use the words of the document itself) "under the influence of gout *for three weeks*," and that no official communication of the fact should have been made to the people during all that time. We now know not where was the seat of the complaint, nor what was its severity, but only that it was consummated in fever and symptoms of inflammation *on Monday last.* Why were we *then* not informed, or why were we not informed on Tuesday morning, of the gout, the inflammation, and the fever? If it was right to conceal this accumulation of disorder on Monday and Tuesday, and Wednesday and Thursday, why is it necessary to inform the nation of it now, on Friday morning, when the symptoms are said to be abating? This is most mysterious conduct to us.

From the Representative.—The Duke of York left town yesterday for Windsor; and the Ministers, viz. Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, quitted the House of Commons last night before the conclusion of public business. These circumstances have been noticed as corroborating the reports of His Majesty's serious illness.

THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL.

The *Lisbon Official Gazette* of the 7th instant gives the following decree in supplement:—

Department of the Minister of the Interior.—His Majesty the Emperor and King, our Sovereign, unwearied in paternal cares for the Government of his beloved people, and to remove every thing which might affect their tranquillity and security, attending to these important cares, even in the midst of the pains and sufferings with which Divine Providence is pleased to afflict him in the illness under which he is now labouring, has been pleased to issue the following

DECREE.

It being advisable to provide for the Government of these kingdoms and dominions during the illness under which I am now suffering, that the suspension of affairs, even though short may not cause them to accumulate, so that it will be afterwards more difficult to dispatch them, I am pleased to charge with the government the Infanta Donna Isabella Maria, my beloved daughter, with the counsellors of state, the Cardinal Patriarch elect; Duke de Cedaval; Marquis de Valladа; Conde dos Arcos; and the Counsellor Minister and Secretary of State in each of the six respective departments of the Secretaries of State. All matters to be decided by the majority of the votes, that of the said Infanta being always decisive in case of equality, all of whom will, I hope, administer justice to my faithful subjects, and will act in all things with the prudence that I desire; and this my Imperial and Royal determination shall serve also, in case that God should be pleased to call me to his glory, till the legitimate heir and successor to this crown shall have given his orders in this respect. And that this my Imperial and Royal determination may be carried into effect, I order that the Counsellors of State, *John Joaquim da Almeida* and *Aronjo Correa de Lacreda*, my Minister and Secretary of State for the affairs of the Kingdom, after this decree shall have been signed by me, shall send copies of it to the several departments, which being signed by my said Minister for the Affairs of the Kingdom, shall have the same authority as the original itself, all laws, regulations, and orders to the contrary notwithstanding.

Palace of Bemposta, 6th of March, 1826.

With the signature of His Majesty the Emperor and King our Sovereign.

The following is an extract of a private letter of the 10th inst. received by express:—"His late Majesty's indisposition, although not made public till the 3d, began on the [redacted] after the breaking up of a Council of Sta[redacted] which the King presided. He was co[redacted] his bed about eight days. It will no[redacted] of place to give you some details re[redacted] the cause of the malady which carrie[redacted] monarch to the tomb. For some time the[redacted] unfavourable rumours had been in circula[redacted] upon the political situation of Brazil. [redacted] police were constantly upon the watch, and many persons were arrested for having made remarks upon the state of affairs in the new empire. It was asserted, not only that some Brazilian provinces had declared themselves independent, but that the reverses experienced by the Brazilian army in Eastern Banda had produced so sensible a change in the public mind at Rio Janeiro, that the Emperor Don Pedro issued his decrees from on board a British ship of the line. However exaggerated these reports may be, the situation of Brazil exercised, nevertheless, great influence upon the last moments of King John. In consequence of the recent intelligence from the new empire, the Council of State assembled several times, and the majority of the members were of opinion that a succour ought to be sent to Rio Janeiro. Don Miguel de Mello, Minister of the Finances, who was the only counseller that opposed this opinion, declared that by sending an expedition to Rio Janeiro the small squadron possessed by Portugal would be sacrificed, and the Angola Isles and possessions abandoned to the first usurper that might dare to call himself their chief. At the last meeting of the Council the King went over to the opinion of M. Mello, and, rising up, said,—"Let us leave the young man there to himself." From that moment great agitation was visible in his Majesty's countenance. On the 3d, his malady assumed an alarming aspect, and to-day he died. During his indisposition, the King was several times heard to say, "*Poor Pedro! Poor boy!*" Although the public tranquillity has not been disturbed for an instant, a strong agitation manifestly prevails. The Princess who exercises the regency is completely opposed to the political party of the Queen, her mother: she resided constantly with the late King, whereas her two sisters lived with the Queen. As far as we know of the treaty recently concluded between King John VI. and the Emperor of the Brazils, it effects no change whatever in the rights of Don Pedro to the throne of Portugal. This treaty merely stipulates, that the two empires shall be separated at the death of King John. Now, unless there is some private convention, or a renunciation of Don Pedro in favor of Don Miguel, the Emperor remains at liberty to accept for himself or his son the crown of Portugal or that of Brazil. It would seem that if the Emperor had renounced the crown in favor of his brother, the regency would have been established in the name of Don Miguel, and every thing done in his name; whereas it is otherwise, and, moreover, upon the King's death, a frigate set sail immediately for Rio Janeiro."

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER,—March 23.

The Duke of Wellington.—It appears that the Duke of Wellington was particularly popular throughout Prussia during his visit, but still some little jealousies broke out now and then. In fact, the continental people do not forgive us for having produced the first living General; the Prussians, for example, do not like that any body should eclipse the glory of Blucher. It is readily conceded to us, that we are first at sea, but we are looked on as rather intruders on the land. The article which we subjoin from the *Allgemeino Zeitung* was dictated somewhat by that spirit:—

"The arrival of the Duke of Wellington, by affording new matter of discourse, has in some measure diverted the public attention from bankruptcies and stock-jobbing distress, and it appears as though we sought relief in the *poesy* of past triumphs, against the *prosaic* pressure of the present moment. Moreover, the hero of Vittoria and Waterloo does not come to us as General, Minister, or British Peer, but as a Prussian Field-Marshal; nay, as the senior of all the living ones. In this capacity our newspapers have announced him; as such the Princess and General Officers, with Field-Marshal Gneisenau at their head, paid him the first visit, and operas, balls, and concerts have, with the utmost obseqiousness, been prepared, postponed, commanded, and countermanded, according as it was expected the Noble Duke would or would not honour them with his appearance. Our poets, too, have saddled, and in odes and *attava rima* bounded over the *Vossi-an* and *Speue*-rian courses (Journals) formerly frequented only by pedestrian passengers. If then, the Court and city Magistrates and Ministers are all in motion, and cannot recover from their surprise, what wonder if poor plebeians blockade day and night the City of Rome (an Inn so called) in th[redacted] a glimpse of the hero's face[redacted] returning with it as a treasu[redacted] tions. To-day was a gran[redacted] ing the Duke has a gr[redacted] must visit both theat[redacted]

THE C[redacted]

The [redacted] motion[redacted] a[redacted]

A Petition was presented last month to Parliament by Mr. Haydon, setting forth, that in all countries where the arts have flourished, the native Artists were the principal objects of national patronage, and their productions the leading features in the public collection---now we have great respect for Mr. Haydon's talents, and we go along with him in a sincere desire for the fostering and encouraging of British genius; but to what extent the purchase and display of native works should be carried in the formation of a national collection, appears to us to be a question entirely depending on the epoch at which such a collection is formed. The great object of a National Gallery is to improve the National taste. So long as the best models of taste are to be obtained from foreign countries---so long as a Theseus, or a Discobolus, remain unequalled by any British chisel---so long we ought to exhibit such valuable specimens of art to the impassioned gaze of our students in sculpture, who will thus be animated to procure similar creations of genius, and who, if they succeed, will feel proud that their own works should be placed beside those of classical antiquity. In the Agerstein Collection is an exquisite picture of Wilkie's. Surely he must be gratified to see it in the same gallery with the works of Sebastian del Piombo, Cuyp, Claude Lorraine, and other great Masters, who in different times have attained imperishable celebrity! We hope, ere many years have elapsed, to see our national collection, which is now comparatively small, enriched not only with many *chefs d'œuvre* of the great foreign schools, but with English pictures worthy to be placed by their side. We must not, however, deprive our young artists of the means of studying a Poussin, a Titian, or a Carracci, because those great men were not born under the allegiance of the British Crown.

The selection of paintings, worthy to form part of the collection, must be entrusted to one or more individuals of taste: and the public, we believe, will admit that four Gentlemen better qualified for such a task, than Lord Aberdeen, Sir Charles Long, Sir George Beaumont, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, could not easily be found. A Morning Paper, however, has discovered that Lord Aberdeen is submissive, that Sir George Beaumont talks too much to think, that Sir Thomas Lawrence says "exactly so," and Sir Charles Long is proved to be incapable, by having written a pamphlet on the improvements of the metropolis! This precious information is communicated in the shape of a letter, signed "Alfred," which begins with a compliment to Mr. Hume! Really, considering that the worthy Member for Montrose has so much spare time on his hands, and meddles with so few other subjects, we are surprised that his friend "Alfred" did not propose him as sole *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, in place of the present Committee!

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The Quarterly General Court (made special for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the draft of a Bill now before Parliament respecting the appointment of Writers, and the payment of allowances of Officers dying whilst absent from India, &c. &c.,) was held yesterday.

The draft of the Bill before Parliament for allowing the representatives of officers, civil and military, in India who die when absent from their stations, provided they are within the Company's Charter, or at the Cape of Good Hope, was submitted to the Court.

The Chairman moved, that the Court concur in the provisions of the act, which allows for the period of three years, the appointment of young men to situations in India; who had been educated at other seminaries besides that of Haylebury.

Mr. Poynder thought he might now ask without committing a breach of order whether this act was passed in consequence of the previous decision of the Court of Directors. A vote carried by a majority of 250 in that Court, was now upset by the Act.

The Chairman would explain the origin of the Act. Upon the 19th of August, a letter had been written from the Court of Directors to the President of the Board of Control, acquainting him that the College did not supply a sufficient number of Civil Officers. It was [illegible] this ground the Act was passed. The let[illegible] Court, stated, that by returns [illegible] the deficiencies in the Civil Es[illegible]ounted to 72. The casualties [illegible]ally; and to keep the service [illegible] than 152 writers should be [illegible] two next years. The ave[illegible]riters annually was 35; [illegible] Thus supposing the [illegible] students, which [illegible] the full number [illegible]al number [illegible]ient to [illegible]esi[illegible]is [illegible]g [illegible]he

College, than that it could not supply the casualties of the service, and the Court was now obliged to admit that its boasted Institution did not answer

Mr. Hume concurred with the Board of Directors. He lamented that his own efforts had, upon former occasions, been fruitless. He was, however, glad to take any thing that tended to the public benefit, and he would now say, better late than never. He wished the time of probation was extended by the Act from three to four or five years.

Dr. Gilchrist commented upon the ignorance and conceit of some of the young men that had been sent out to India. We stamped and tried the fire-arms which were sent to India---we should observe the same process with regard to the men.

Mr. Ellis was not disposed to notice the unfortunate circumstances which had occurred at Haylebury College; but he believed there never was a public Institution in a more disturbed state.

The Hon. H. Lindsay, approved of the Act, not because it proved that the College did not perform its duty, but because it was required by the exigence of the times.

Mr. Paterson said the College was not inefficient, but it was insufficient.

Mr. Dixon preferred the longer term of five years.

Colonel Bailie would not consider this Act as an experiment. It was an expedient to supply those wants which the College could not supply.

Mr. Trant was ready to admit that some eminent men had been produced by the College. Upon his (Mr. T.'s) regretting that some of the higher offices in India were not efficiently filled, and expressing a hope that the young men from Haylebury would be found more competent to those duties, he was told by one of the most celebrated of those who were educated at the College, that the young men, in all probability, would be found more inefficient than those who went before them. Those in whose hands the Government of India was placed should devise some method of bringing forward more efficient men. The Act would, perhaps, have the desired effect, as it would cause a competition between the young men of the College, and those who were educated at other seminaries.

General Thornton wished to know if a Proprietor could propose an amendment to the Bill.

The Chairman informed the Honourable Proprietor, that if such were his intention he should petition Parliament.

Gen. Thornton regretted, that the Bill should contain any restriction whatever. If it did not answer, matters could be easily brought back to their old course. He deprecated the expensive habits contracted at Haylebury.

The Chairman approved of the Bill; the period of three years, was in his opinion, fully sufficient for all purposes. He moved, that the Court do concur in the provisions of the Bill now submitted to them.

The motion being carried without a division.

The Chairman proposed an adjournment of the Court.

The motion being seconded,

Captain Maxwell rose, to submit certain resolutions respecting the tonnage of the Company's shipping.

The Proprietor was called to order, and informed, that he could make no motion until the question of adjournment was disposed of.

The Chairman thought, that the Honourable Proprietor could bring forward a motion in the shape of an amendment to the proposed question.

Captain Maxwell then proposed his resolution, which he prefaced with a long speech. The motions of the Honourable Proprietor were to the following effect:---That it appeared to the Court, by papers which were submitted to its inspection last Jan. that the ships engaged by the Company for six voyages, cost them at the highest rate 26*l.* the ton; the average cost being 23*l.* 10s. and the expenses of seven ships, the property of the Company, were for the same number of voyages 27*l.* 10s. the ton; whilst the highest rate of the vessels employed for a single voyage, was but 17*l.* 10s. the ton; and the average cost was 13*l.* 10s. That the use of this large description of shipping, and the engaging of them for a certain number of voyages, was liable to many objections. That tonnage should be taken up only as it was required. That the trade of India had been carried on in a smaller class of vessels, upon a more economic scale. And that the permission of Parliament should be applied for, to obtain a dividend of any surplus that may remain after the payment of 10½ per cent.

The Resolution being seconded,

The Chairman lamented, that the Proprietor had not exercised that feeling of courtesy usual upon such occasions, and given him notice of his motions; he would then have been better prepared to give information upon the subject The Proprietor seemed to question the propriety of the Company's having ships of a large magnitude. But, benefit had been derived from them in every possible way, in conveying the Company's and the King's troops, [illegible]in carrying on the commerce of China. He [illegible]d never consider the tonnage of the Com[illegible]'s shipping as a matter of money alone, and would therefore oppose the Resolutions.

Captain Maxwell admitted the necessity of such ships at the early stages of the Company's existence, but they were now unnecessary, when we had an army of 230,000 men in India, and its commerce was protected by the British flag. He maintained that 500,000*l.* would be saved to the Company by the adoption of his resolution.

Captain Locke believed that the calculations of the Proprietor where much too high. The Company had no ships at present for six voyages. All the India ships were now upon their last voyage. Some of those engaged in the China trade were not, as no vessel could by Act of Parliament be taken up for China, for less than six voyages. Two ships had been lately engaged for that trade one at 17*l.* 11s. the ton, the other at 16*l.* 10s.; whilst the tonnage of the India ships was but 18*l.* 5s. The expenses of the large ships were not so great as were imagined, as the port duties paid by them were less in proportion than those paid by shipping of a smaller class. A ship of 1,200 tons, paid at China port duty at the rate of 1*l.* whilst a vessel of 590 tons paid no more than 2*l.* The favourable insurance account at Lloyd's, proved the excellent description of the Company's ships.

Mr. Twining approved of the scale of the Company's shipping from the superior manner in which it enabled the cargoes to be brought to this country.

The question of adjournment was, with the consent of the mover and seconder, withdrawn, and Captain Maxwell's resolutions being put, they were negatived without a division.

The question of adjournment was then put and carried.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER,--MARCH 25

We regret to announce the death of Duke. Mathieu de Montmorency. Yesterday being at the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, about three o'clock, he fell down in a fainting fit, and was carried home, but upon arriving there the vital spark had fled.

The weather having been remarkably unfavourable for the promenades of Longchamps, they presented a less display of rank and fashion than we ever recollect to have seen. The equipages which attracted most notice were those of the Foreign Ambassadors. Of the new *modes* nothing can be said, as both ladies and gentlemen appeared in their winter costumes.

Eight of the principal mercantile houses of Gottenburgh have suspended their payments. Among others the house of Protz is said to have failed for the sum of 400,000 rixdollars banco.

The Duke of Bourbon has given the sum of 1,000fr. to the Francoui subscription.

The *Constitutionel* says, "We learn, in a positive manner, that a Frenchman, who calls himself *Frond de Pouvoirs* of his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, continues freely to recruit for that Pacha. Fifty officers are at this moment at Marseilles, ready to embark for Alexandria, and new recruits of authorised officers augment the numbers every day. Six armed vessels are fitting out at Marseilles on account of the Viceroy."

Letters from Constantinople announce that as soon as the Porte learned that Mr. Stratford Canning stopped at Hydra and had a conference with Prince Mavrocordato, the Divan held several meetings, after which a note was transmitted to M. Turner, British Charge d'Affaires. A rumour prevailed at Constantinople of the Porte having sent off agents upon a special mission to the Court of Persia.

The following is from the *Brussels Oracle* of the 20th iust:—

"It may be remarked, as an unexampled circumstance, that the French, English and German mails, which arrived this morning, all brought intelligence of the highest importance. The one announced the death of the King of Portugal; the second, the dangerous indisposition of the King of England, and, the latter, the no less serious indisposition of the Emperor of Austria."

The *Chambre du Conseil* has decided that there is no ground to proceed in the affair relative to the seizure of busts recently made in the shop of M. Rouy, passage Vivienne. The Attorney-General has appealed against this decision.

In pursuance of an Imperial Ukase of the 21st of January, the Isle of Kamenoy, with the palace and dependencies, will in future belong to the Empress Elizabeth, as having been the personal property of the late Emperor Alexander.

Extract of a private letter of the 13th instant from Madrid:—"The intelligence of the King of Portugal's death has produced a strong sensation at our Court. This event, as soon as it was known, was communicated, by expresses, to our diplomatic agents at all the foreign courts of the first order. On the 7th inst. the Infant Don Carlos, having come from the Pardo to Madrid, to preside over the Council of State, found in his apartments two officers of the guards, who, during the occurrences of July 7th, 1822, figured in the ranks of the Constitutionalists. These officers had come to solicit an audience, which the Prince refused. Upon taking his seat in the Council, the Infant said, "Gentlemen, it was with great surprise that I just found in my antichamber, in the uniform of the new guards, two officers of the 7th of July, 1822, who figured in the ranks of the revolutionists, when they attacked the palace. It is impossible that the King, my brother, can know that such men form a part of the troops to whom the guard of his royal family is entrusted." The Minister of War having replied that these officers had been *purified*, a debate arose, which resolution en-

[redacted]joining [illegible]
to have [illegible]
army wh[illegible]
of their si[illegible]
and from t[illegible]
ration; add[illegible]
of devotedne[illegible]
to which the [illegible]
sent to all the [illegible]
red applicable, no[illegible]
all the persons empl[illegible]
ment. This stratagem [illegible]
it should yield all the fru[illegible]
will probably cause 40,000 p[illegible]
pelled from their posts. It [illegible]
places, and this time the ultramont[illegible]
have gained a complete victory. The [illegible]
have proposed to his Majesty that—in o[illegible]
to excite to the highest degree possible t[illegible]
hatred of the people against the excesses of the revolution, pictures, representing the profanation of the churches by the rebels who landed at Guardamar, should be placed in our temples. This proposition received no other answer than that it was not for the people, but the police, to discover criminals, and for the laws to punish them. The police have received notice that corps of revolutionary volunteers are forming at Guernsey, to effect a disembarkation in the Peninsula in the spring."

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have received, this morning, the *Bueno Ayres Messagero Argentino* to the 27th December. It contains the following articles, from which it would appear that the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil is likely to be carried on with considerable spirit on both sides.

"A passenger, who lately arrived at Arroyo de la China, affirms, that when he was at Hagma, news was received there of the death of Don Jose Artigas, in banishment. This man has long been reduced to a state of insignificance, and his death is of course without influence, but the pernicious fruits of his example have unfortunately been abundant, and he will always be remembered as the first in the career of disorder.

"M. John George Vermoelen was yesterday acknowledged in his official character of Consul of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands in the United Province of Rio de la Plata.

"By letters from Monte Video, we learn that the Emperor of Brazil has declared war against the Republic of the United Provinces. This declaration was brought by the Brazilian frigate, the Paula, which cast anchor in that port on the 17th, after a voyage of eight days. It was to sail on the 20th, with the other ships of the Brazilian squadron to blockade Buenos Ayres. The Viscount de la Laguana had received orders to march to the Rio Grande to direct the war. Hostilities may, therefore, be expected to commence with activity on both sides without delay. The National Government has taken every means for defending the country, and every thing indicates that the hour is at hand, when the cause of liberty and justice will triumph for ever on the whole American Continent.

"On the 5th and 12th two divisions, amounting together to 1240 men, marched from Villa del Parona, to join the army on the Uruguay, and must by this time have reached their destination.

"By communications from the Commissioners appointed to conclude peace with the Caciques of the South, dated the 13th instant, from Ballia Blanca we learn that treaties had been concluded with the Caciques, who assembled at that place, and that on the 20th they would come to this capital by land to receive the ratifications.

"By communications from Gordoba we learn also, that the Commissioners of all the Provinces assembled in Rio Cuarto, were going to La Laguno del Guanaco to conclude treaties. We certainly wish that some means may be found to preserve the open country from the alarms to which it is continually subject; but we think that good regiments of cavalry are the best security for every treaty with the savages.

"On the 25th the Government received dispatches from General Lavalleja. The enemy had not yet made any movement of consequence. The Oriental Army continues to increase in numbers, and to improve in discipline, and was soon to act in concert with the army commanded by General Rodriguez.

"The Mail from Chili arrived yesterday, bringing journals to the 1st Dec. The expedition against Chille sailed on the 28th of Nov., under the command of General Freire, Supreme Director of the Republic. The following ships of war belong to it:—The Isabella frigate, Admiral Blanco; the Lautura frigate, Captain Pell; Independencia frigate, Captain Cobbett; Aquiles frigate, Captain Woster; Galvariuo brig, Captain Winter. The Independencia corvette, which sailed the 25th, was to join the expedition."

The following has been received at Lloyd's this morning, from the Agents at Buenos Ayres, dated January 3:—

"Part of the squadron cruising betwixt the Ortiz and Point Indio have already sent in several vessels to Monte Video, that were bound to this port—and Admiral Lobo is daily expected up here. This Government has passed a law authorising privateering against the Brazilians, and granting letters of marque for that purpose. In compliance with the second article of the Declaration, vessels loading here are to day clearing out at the Custom-house."

Extract of a letter to Lloyd's from Monte Video, dated January 7:—

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

[redacted]London to
he 5th inst.
he English
ship Char-
Kumbang, are
blockade. His
iral Sir George
5th instant."—

alias OLD BONES.

day last the long-threatened meet-
n had been got up by a person who
himself Sir Thomas Beevor (of the Lord
ws where), and who was designated by
erry Hunt as a *new manufacture*, took place.
It was announced for the Freemasons' Tavern,
of which His Royal Highness the Duke of
Sussex is Grand Key. Though lots of masons
attended, none of them being *freemasons*, no
other accommodation could be afforded than
the lobby and the stair-case. The rooms were
carefully locked and guarded; it being sug-
gested that the treadmills at present were so
actively at work that any further pressure would
derange their machinery. After much delay,
and a speech or two from Henry Hunt, a
Chairman was loudly called for; when a stool
was provided, first for a Mr. Budd, and then
for one of Cobbett's sickly sons. The whole
party soon after adjourned to Lincoln's Inn
fields, where the Beevor had lodged himself
in a waggon. Excepting that Old Bones de-
clared, that he was of all others the most unas-
suming and modest man in the world, and
that *his Register* was far beyond any work
that ever had appeared, not even the Bible
excepted—that he had been an Atheist, and
found it convenient of late to be a Roman
Catholic, and was now thinking of becoming a
Mahometan, for the sake of variety—nothing
particular occurred in the shape of speechifying.
Henry Hunt proposed a test—namely, that
"Old Bones," or "Young Bones," or "Younger
Gristles," should never, directly or indirectly,
accept any place, office, or pension under the
Government. To which Old Bones gave a
nervous refusal.

The following Resolutions were then carried
nem. con.:—

1. That the House of Commons, being so
corrupt and full of decay, is evidently near
death's door, and requires the skill of a grave-
digger to inter it decently.

2. That no grave digger was ever so expert as
Tom Paine's bones-snatcher---*ergo*,

3. That he is a fit person to be returned from
Coventry.

4. That if Old Bones were permitted to
touch the paper circulation of the country, he
would speedily convert it into gold.---*ergo*,

5. That in these times of commercial distress
the man who can touch paper and convert it in-
to gold, is the man for our money---*ergo*,

6. That every twelve of us united, shall toss
up which shall subscribe a farthing to secure
the return of Old Bones from Coventry. The
lucky winner of the toss to be liable for the
amount, and find two good and sufficient secu-
rities, in double the sum, to guarantee its pay-
ment.

7. That in this laudable and patriotic under-
taking (of which individual modesty may feel
ashamed) the lucky winners of the toss may
enter their subscriptions under any sham or as-
sumed titles---as Betty Martin---Dick Martin---
All my eye---Stinking Fish---Rags---Bullion---
or any other equally elegant and expressive
designation---*because*,

8. By such disguises they will prevent their
being hereafter laughed at; and, besides, will
escape the espionage of the Government, which
has longed to hang up Old Bones as a terror to
Catholics.

9 That William Cobbett, having pleaded
the wants of his family for refusing to pay his
benefactor, Sir Francis Burdett, any part of the
large sums advanced to him from time to time,
and, having succeeded in retaining the money
in his own pocket, and we having also wives
and families, and debts---*ergo*,

10. Old Bones is the fit man to go into Par-
liament on the insolvent and sponge principle;
which will, at one wipe, clear us of private in-
cumbrances and public debt.

11. Resolved, that Sir Thomas Beevor (be-
ing in want of money, and borrowing near the
coast, and not likely, for such reasons, to run
away), be requested to become Treasurer to the
Meeting for the procuring the return of Old
Bones from Coventry.

12 That in the event taking place, the
whole amount to be forthcoming, and the Meet-
ing be again assembled with an accompaniment
of those sonorous instruments "marrowbones
and cleavers," and that Old Bones be, by such
cleavers and marrowbones, preceded to St.
Stephen's Chapel.

13. That the thanks of the Meeting are great-
ly due to the new man, Sir Thomas Beevor;
and that, in testimony of the cordial respect
entertained for him, the chair in which he sat
be fixed upon the railings of the Fields, to be
smelted as a relic.

14. That the thanks of the Meeting be also
given to Mr. Hoppe's waggon; and that the
Meeting pledges itself to get into his books for
coals.

15. That the waggoner be promised a pot of
beer, to be paid out of the first six-pence col-
lected for the fund.

The Meeting dispersed (as The Times says)
without committing any outrage.---*English
Gentleman.*

SINGULAR MURDER.

(*From an American paper*)

On Monday, the 4th day of April last, E-
velina Cunningham, a young woman who lived
near Charlestown, in Cecil County, Maryland,
left her home to go to a relation's not far dis-
tant, taking with her the child of a relative about
four years old. She had to pass a short distance
on the post-road leading from Havre-de Grace
to Elkton. About eleven o'clock in the day,
she stopped at a house on that road, where she
was invited to wait a while, and the man of the
house and his wife told her they intended going
the same way, and would walk with her. She
replied that the child walked very slow, that
she would, therefore, go on, and they might
overtake her. These people were delayed,
and did not leave their house till about 1
o'clock. While on their way, they observed
a man come out of the wood, near where Miss
C. was afterwards found, carrying a bundle,
and wearing a dark surtout, who asked, as he
passed them, "how far is it to the ferry?"
(Havre-de-Grace ferry) No uneasiness was en-
tertained by the family which Miss Cunning-
ham had left, it being supposed she was at the
house she intended to visit. On the following
Friday morning, the child, in an almost famish-
ed state, was discovered standing at a branch
by a neighbouring woman, who knowing the
child, asked it, "whom it came with?" It
answered, "with aunty." "Where is your
aunty?" the child, pointing to the woods, said
"up there." "Why did she not come with
you?" "Aunty is asleep," it answered---"I
could not wake her." Persons went immediate-
ly to make search, one of whom following the
track which the child had made in going to and
from the branch, was led direct to the lifeless
body of Miss Cunningham. Of the horrible
and blood-chilling spectacle which it exhibited,
we are permitted only to say, that on her body
and neck were found eleven wounds, as from
the stabbing of a knife; her hands were cut,
as if from seizing the weapon; and the blood-
vessels on one side of the neck were cut in two.
From the extended position of her arms and
hair, she appeared to have been dragged by
the feet from the place where she was first
wounded. She had worn black worsted stock-
ings, which were pulled off and taken away:
whether they were marked or not, is not known.
She was found with one shoe on. The child
said it had put on one of aunty's-shoes, but
could not get on the other. It could give no
other information of the murderer than that "a
big, ugly man cut aunty with a knife." The
little sufferer had continued with the body
from Monday till Friday, leaving it only to go
to the branch to drink, but often crying and
begging its "aunty" to awake and get up. The
lower part of a shirt sleeve, evidently torn off,
was found at the spot, and is still kept. One
John Connors, a native of Canada, and a shoe-
maker by trade, was arrested in Virginia on
the 1st of June, and has been lately tried in
Maryland for the above murder. He was ac-
quitted on full proof, that at the time the
crime was perpetrated he was in Millersburgh,
Kentucky. This man's arrest quieted inquiry
as to others. On the day of the murder a
stranger crossed the ferry at Havre-de-Grace,
who paid the ferry-man a stripped cotton jacket,
with sleeves, for his ferryage. This man
had with him a bundle, and wore a dark-
coloured surtout, supposed to be of bottle-
green. A man in a similar dress, and also
having a bundle, was overtaken on the road by
a boy in a gig, and asked the boy to let
him ride. On being refused he got into the
gig, and continued in till they saw Miss Cun-
ningham at some distance, and whom they
would soon have met, when the man jumped
out, and sat down on the side of the road. On
the previous Saturday night two men, a woman,
and a child, who said they had come from
Potomac Canal, lodged at a house in Cecil
country, near the Chesapeake and Dalaware
Canal. About twelve o'clock on Sunday, be-
ing a stormy, snowy day, they left the house
for the canal. Early on Monday morning one
of the men returned, got a breakfast, and took
from his bundle several articles of clothing,
which he left, saying they belonging to another
man, who returned and took them the next
day. The woman and child did not come back
with them. The man who returned on Mon-
day morning soon left the house, to go back,
as he said, to the Potomac Canal, and pass-
ed on the post-road from Elkton towards
Havre-de-Grace. He wore a dark colour-
ed coat, and had with him a bundle. On
or about the 13th of April, a man was ar-
rested in Baltimore, who, on his examination
before a Magistrate, stated to the Magistrate
and a gentlemen present, that he saw the young
woman who was murdered in Cecil; that he
was sitting in the wood, on the road side, when
she passed by; that he remained in the neigh-
bourhood till Friday, when she was found; that
in passing along the road he was afraid, being
a stranger, that he might be taken up, and ask-
ed a gentleman on the road to let him ride in his
carriage, or remain in company with him, the lat-
ter of which he did; that he saw the funeral, and
was sorry to think that so fine a young woman
should have been so cruelly treated; and finall-
ly, that he came from Havre-de-Grace to Bal-
timore by water. This man, when arrested, had
a dark surtout and a bundle with him. What
is yet more strange, he told the Magistrate and
the other gentleman, that he came from Cana-
da, and that his name was John Connors. The
boy mentioned above, and another person, being
sent for, said he was not the man they had seen
on the road. He was discharged, and asked
the Magistrate for a certificate to prevent his
being taken up again, which was given.---*Li-
verpool Commercial Chronicle.*

SHOOTING.—CHEVELEY.—The racing sea-
son having terminated, the diversions of shoot-
ing, hunting and coursing, are now approaching
their zenith, and in no part of the country are
they pursued with greater avidity than at
Cheveley, the hospitable seat of his Grace
the Duke of Rutland, where the abundance of
game, and numerous local advantages, hold
out inducements not to be surpassed by any
private domain in the kingdom. For the last
two or three weeks his Grace, agreeably to
his annual custom during the Newmarket Octo-
ber Meetings, has had a select party—compo-
sed of his Royal Highness the Duke of York,
Marquiss of Graham, Hon. Col. Anson, C. C.
Smith, Esq, &c. which, on Sunday last, was
increased by the arrival of his Royal Highness
Prince Leopold. Yesterday was appointed
for a grand *battue*, and at eleven o'clock the royal
and noble party took the field, shooting at first
in the neighbouring coppices to the park, and
then in the ferns and small coppices within the
walls. In shooting great attention was paid
to the wish of the Noble Duke, to confine the
sport as much as possible to cocks, so that
when a pheasant got up, if it was a cock, he
was immediately brought down; but if the
keepers called a hen, not a feather was distur-
bed. The shooting throughout was very fine;
his Royal Highness Prince Leopold being
decidedly the most successful, his Royal
Highness the Duke of York next; the Hon. Co
lonel Anson was very little behind, and Mr.
Smith dropped his birds in good style.

At half-past seven the party sat down, to a
most sumptuous dinner, the table being spread
with every delicacy, and ornamented with the
different gold cups won by the Noble Duke's
horses. The return of the shooting was under:
---Hares 130, pheasants 113, rabbits 68, and
partridges 7---Total 318. In our account of
the sporting in Monday's paper, we omitted
to mention that the Duke of Rutland and Co-
lonel Anson detached themselves from the par-
ty in the Links, and bagged 34 brace of par-
tridges. Though the shooting was very quick,
and the spectators numerous, the only accident
that took place befel the Duke's baker, a shot
having passed through his upper lip, and struck
his teeth; but not sufficiently hard to prevent
the man of dough carrying off his *quantum suf-
ficit* of the good things at the hall.

BOW STREET.—"Shall I hold your horse,
Sir?"—"Please, Sir, may I hold your horse?"
are questions often put to the well-mounted
gentles and *simples* who amble about the we-
stern streets of this sharping metropolis; and
no doubt they are often put honestly, by trust-
worthy bipeds, whose utmost hope is the
earning of a small sixpence by the service they
solicit; but that there are others of these *horse
solicitors* who aim at something much higher,
the following fact will plainly demonstrate,
and the said well-mounted gentles, &c. will do
well to look to it.

On Tuesday evening, as Captain Co-
(of the 6th Dragoon Guards) was riding down
Old Bondstreet, on a horse, worth at least a
hundred guineas, he bethought himself of being
in want of a pair of gloves; and he very natu-
rally directed his course towards a glove shop.
"Shall I hold your horse, Sir?" said a fellow in
a fustian jacket, with his white apron tucked
up round his waist; and the Captain gave the
horse into his care, whilst he went into the
shop to purchase a pair of gloves. The pur-
chase was completed in less than five minutes;
but when the Captain came out of the shop and
looked round for his horse---his hundred guinea
horse—it was nowhere to be seen; for the
fustian-jacketed rascal had rode away with it.
—"He got up and rode away as hard as he
could *pelt*, towards Oxford-street, the moment
your honour went into the shop!" said a little
fellow who had witnessed the whole affair, and
was anxious to give the Captain all the informa-
tion in his power---now, that it was too late to
be of any service. That information, however,
extended no further than to the simple fact, of
his having seen fustian-jacket ride away, as
aforesaid; and the dismounted Captain had
nothing left for it but to walk to this office and
communicate his loss to the Magistrates.

Sir RICHARD BIRNIE directed an active
officer to make diligent search after the scoun-
drel; and bills were immedately distributed
among the horse-dealers, stable-keepers, &c.
but, up to a late hour last night, nothing further
had been heard either of the horse or the
scoundrel.

James Barfoot, a strapping half-grown young
fellow, was charged before Mr. HALLS, with
having stolen a handkerchief from the pocket
of some person unknown; and William Sim-
monds, a knowing hackney-coachman, was
charged with having endeavoured to procure
his rescue, by exciting him to knock down the
person by whom he was captured.

The circumstances were these:---Jesse
lips, a dealer in earthenware, whilst wa
through Serle-street the other evening, ob
ed Barfoot take a handkerchief from the
ket of a gentleman, and instantly cross
street to two other lads, to whom he gave th
handkerchief, and they ran away with it. Wit-
ness instantly ran after Barfoot and took him
into custody; when the hackney-coachman,
who stood there feeding his horses, cried out,
—"D---n him, he is not a constable; what
right as e to meddle with you?---Knock him
down!" Barfoot, however, did not follow this
spirited advice, but suffered himself to be
quietly to the watch-house; and the wit
having taking the coachman's number, a sum-
mons was issued for his attendance before the
Magistrate.

The pickpocket had nothing to say in his
defence; but the coachman endeavoured to jus-
tify himself by bringing evidence of his former
good character, and declaring that he meant
nothing *offensive* in recommending the *knock
down*.

Mr. HALLS told him his interference amount-
ed to a breach of the peace, for which he must
answer elsewhere, and there only his former
good character could be of service to him.

The pickpocket was then fully committed for
trial, and the coachman was ordered to find bail
for his appearance at the Quarter Sessions.—
Morn. Herald.

Law.—Model for Defence.—At a time when
our men of the law are so sadly puzzled by the
conciseness and brevity which the late statute
imposes upon them in the preparation of written
pleadings, we are anxious to put them in posses-
sion of all aids and appliances towards the per-
formance of this difficult duty. With this view we
now give a form or model of a "defence," which
a country practitioner of long standing has in-
vented, as applicable to every case, and which
is invariably adopted by him in his own prac-
tice. Our practitioner's name shall be Thomas.
When a client waits upon him, with a newly-
served summons, and, with dismal looks, be-
gins his long round-about statement of the cir-
cumstances, Thomas at once stops his mouth,
and bids him be of good cheer. "Andrew!"
cries he to his clerk, "take a sheet o' pa-
per---Defence for John Todrick, &c. The
defender in this case ought to have been the
pursuer. The summons is from beginning to
end one tissue of falsehood. It alleges that the
defender is indebted to the pursuer to the
amount of 25*l.* sterling. (Get on, Andrew!)
The defendant denies the fact and retorts the
(Eh, John) I think that 'll redd his tail.
(Go on, Andrew) In point of fact, the pur-
suer is indebted to the defender in a very consi-
derable sum---(Od, John, I think that'll
finish him!---Go on, Andrew!)---for which he
has an action in his eye which will be raised on
the fitting occasion. (I think that 'll tie his hair,
John!) The defender will in these circumstan-
ces fail to be assoiled, with expenses."
(That 'll dish him, John! Gae awa, Andrew,
and extend it; and lodge 't directly. Guid
mornin', John---ye'll see how we'll redd
their tails to them!)---*Edinburgh Times.*

THE UNKNOWN CITY.

I sat upon an ancient wall,
A fragment wood-o'ergrown;
And at my feet, 'mid nettles tall,
I saw a sculptured stone:
Riven by Time's blow, its figures told
No tale, they were so worn and old,
A mighty City once was there,
An Empire's haughty seat;
A purple throne, its gaudy sphere
Fill'd with the miscall'd great;
And Beauty flutter'd, Valour tower'd,
And Luxury there her pleasures pour'd.
And Virtue mingled rare as now—
And perhaps a Patriot spirit burn'd
With stifled ardour, while his brow
Was dark at Freedom overturn'd
And dared not breathe the generous sigh
For home, and friends, and liberty.
And Art her column'd temples raised
To a lost Heaven and Deity;
And men forgotten praised and pray'd
In language soon no more to be,
On hills that since had sunk away
In Nature's steady stern decay.
And even Verse, that living thing
Which bard and prophet poured there,
Had faded from Tradition's wing—
The very songs that Time's despair
Oft mangles, but cannot destroy,
Were gone with annal, jest, and toy.
The past was all devour'd—and all
Hope, fame, love, grandeur, wealth, and power,
Had sought and revelled in—and small,
Beyond the smallest in that hour,
Were worth of actions that had been
Upon that long-forgotten scene.
The Antiquary delved in vain
For coin or relic where the plough
Long furrowed, for the waving grain
For ages grew where wastes were now—
Ay, long long ages since the day
That unknown City pass'd away.
Who could its secrets now disclose?—
What virtues suffer'd, vices blazed—
What tides of human action rose
And ebb'd, while its dead myriads gazed?
Not one poor record now was left
To tell of what we were bereft—
Not one! while I upon the spot
In Fancy's mirror bring
The long-lost race the name forgot
Of some wild baseless thing,
Which ne'er was there—thus
Dreaming the idle hour awa

POETICA
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